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Justice

International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union
(ILGWU)

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Justice (Vol. 23, Iss. 21)

International Ladies Garment Workers Union (ILGWU)

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International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, ILGWU, labor unions, clothing workers, textile workers, garment workers, garment industry, New York, United States

Comments

Justice was the official publication of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union ILGWU from 1919 to 1995. Editions of *Justice* were published in English, Italian, Spanish, and Yiddish. When compared side by side, the content of some of these different editions of *Justice* shows significant differences. This is the English-language edition of *Justice*.

JUSTICE

Published by the SECTION ONE
INTERNATIONAL LADIES' GARMENT WORKERS' UNION

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CLOSED SHOP COVERS 3,000 IN FOREST CITY DRESS PLANTS AS 10-YEAR DRIVE SUCCEEDS

SIX-YEAR CAMPAIGN ENDS AS L. N. GROSS IN CLEVELAND SIGNS

Climaxing a drive that lasted nearly six years, the Cleveland Joint Board, of which Vice President A. W. Katovsky is manager, succeeded on October 13 in winning a closed shop agreement for the workers of the L. N. Gross Garment Co., leading local cotton dress manufacturer.

In a message to President David Dubinsky, Katovsky advises that the Gross contract specifies a wage raise and impartial machinery for settling shop disputes. "The signing of this agreement," Vice President Katovsky writes, "was made possible after the union had obtained a majority of workers in the factory to designate it as their bargaining agency. It will be remembered that we first approached this firm in 1934 and were compelled to wage a seven-week strike, one of the bitterest labor struggles on record in this city. When the workers came (Continued on Page 10)

After a 10-year struggle, the Forest City Manufacturing Company of St. Louis, largest single producer of dresses in the country, employing over 3,000 workers, has signed a closed shop agreement with the ILGWU. The company operates shops in St. Louis, Mo., and Collinsville, Freepport, and Pincinnville, Ill., and also produces garments in a number of contracting shops in St. Louis.

COD Reports Fresh Pacts; Now Enters Hudson Valley Area

Beginning of organizational activity at the Horrell, N. Y., plant of Tabin & Packer, silk dress manufacturer, whose Chicago shops are now being organized, was announced this week by Louis Stulberg, director of the Central Organization Department. Stulberg declared that he regarded this form of coordinated activity to be one of the primary duties of the recently established COD.

Stulberg also announced settlement of three disputes which brought substantial wage raises and union conditions to more than 300 workers. Shops settled include C-J Dress Co., Secaucus, N. J., Jaunty Sportswear, New York jobber with a shop in Pennamere, N. J., and Littlestone Manufacturing, Sports-ear, at Hanover, Pa. Negotiations are also being carried on with many other firms.

First results of the intensive union campaign being carried out among contracting workers of Kaplan & Elias, notorious non-union jobbers, have already brought wage increases ranging from 3 cents to 7 cents an hour for these workers, Stulberg declared.

"It is the union's primary purpose," he said, "to bring higher wages and job protection to the garment worker." (Continued on Page 2)



Sews for Britain's Bombed Kids
Marguerite Poole, member of Local 290, Henderson, Ky., active, like many members, in the production of garments for the children of England.

BIG ALABAMA KNIT MILL SIGNS UNION PACT AFTER BRIEF STRIKE

A smashing achievement in union organization in the South-east was chalked up for the ILGWU on October 15 when the week-old strike of the 950 employees in the Gardiner-Warring Knitting Mills, Florence, Ala., came to an end with the signing of a labor agreement.

The strikers received the news of the settlement from John S. Martin, ILGWU director in the South and leader of the walkout, with an outburst of cheers. Under the terms of the new contract a union shop, equal division of work, with seniority and full committee representation, are guaranteed the workers.

The Gardiner-Warring workers also obtained a wage increase of 10 per cent over present wage and hour scales for the knitwear industry. When the new minimums for this industry become effective next month, another wage increase will be forthcoming for all the employees of the plant.

Meyer Awards 8% Wage Increases to Local 38 Members

Max Meyer, member of the New York State Mediation Board, acting as arbitrator, awarded a wage raise of 14 per cent October 14 to 600 workers employed in Local 38 shops which are under contractual relations with the Industrial Council of Coat and Suit Manufacturers, Inc.

This award was accepted October 14 on behalf of the workers at a meeting of Local 38 chairmen and shop committees.

A similar wage adjustment, Isaac Jacobs, manager of Local 38 reported, is being made with the Independent shops.

A three-year agreement was reviewed with the Barbara Costume Company, providing for wage raises of \$2 and \$3.

9 Los Angeles Firms Under Wage-Hour Violation Charges

Night Los Angeles garment employers were cited in the past two weeks for Wage and Hour Act violations and one firm was fined \$1,000. It was reported in the local market. The firms are: Dickey Juniors, Inc., Sharber Frocks, Western Fashion, Queen Dress Co., Morgan Specialty Co., Olympic Sports Tops, Great Mfg. Co., and W. B. Darling Co. The Laffitte Sportswear was the firm fined by the U. S. District Court.

'25-Mile' Clause Deadlocks Parley For '91' Contract

Negotiations between Local 91 and the Industrial Association of Juvenile Apparel Manufacturers, Inc., for an agreement to cover the industry upon the expiration of the present agreement at the end of the year have moved into a stalemate. The obstacle to further progress in the negotiations is the refusal of the association to accede to the demand of the International and Local (Continued on Page 2)

Mrs. Roosevelt Hears ILGWU Radio Chorus

The ILGWU Radio Chorus, under the direction of Simon Rady, presented a number of "Pins and Needles" tunes for the guest of honor, Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt, and an audience of 500 distinguished labor educators at a banquet sponsored by the Labor Education Service at the Aldine Club, New York, October 24.

"You Can't Take Away My Best Weapon"



The agreement provides machinery for adjustment of piece rates, guarantees minimum and average earnings of piece workers and wage adjustments for time workers, sets up a method for paid vacations and yearly wage adjustments. It also provides for arbitration machinery for settlement of disputes.

The struggle to organize the Forest City firm began in 1931 when unorganized workers in the company's Collinsville, Ill. factory struck. The ILGWU then stepped in to help the strikers. The company engaged the strike detective agency of A. A. Abner to fight the union, obtained a federal injunction and, after many weeks, the strike was broken.

In 1933, 25 cutters and 150 operators of the firm's St. Louis factory (Continued on Page 10)

LOCALS TO VOTE ON CONVENTION POSTPONEMENT

The postponement of the next ILGWU convention for two years to May, 1944, will be voted upon by all of the union's affiliates before the end of the year.

This action, President Dubinsky notified all locals and joint boards in an official letter dated October 24, is in conformity with the resolution adopted in September by the General Executive Board at its quarterly meeting in Philadelphia, Pa.

The letter to the union's affiliates explains that the step was taken in view of the "situation of extreme national emergency in our country growing out of the unpredictable and rapidly changing events in the world." Elections of local administrators, however, are not affected by this decision and should take place, as provided for in the ILGWU constitution, in the spring of 1942.

President Dubinsky's communication reads in full:

October 28, 1941
To All Local Unions and Joint Boards Affiliated With the ILGWU

Greetings:
At its fourth quarterly meeting in Philadelphia, Pa., last month, the General Executive Board had before it for consideration the calling of a convention, which would regularly be held in May, 1942.

In view of the situation of extreme national emergency existing in our country growing out of the unpredictable and rapidly changing events in the world, the General Executive Board deemed it advisable and for the best interests of the union to postpone the convention to the next regular date to May, 1944. It was further decided that the General Executive Board be empowered (Continued on Page 2)

"25 MILE" CLAUSE DEFEATS PARLEY "91" CONTRACT

(Continued from Page 1)
 91 that the present "25-mile" clause be eliminated and that a clause be inserted to have all contracting work done in union shops.

At the first conference held between the union and the association in September, this proposal was submitted together with demands for wage increases, shorter hours, increased minimums, definite scales for the shipping department, a payroll tax to provide, in addition to vacation money, a fund for sick, tubercular, hospital, medical and death benefit, more adequate enforcement machinery and other matters.

At subsequent conference attended by President David Dubinsky, Harry Greenberg, Local 91 manager, and the association representative, President Dubinsky stressed the basic character of the demand to eliminate the "25-mile" clause.

He stressed the contradictory position of employers under contract with the ILGWU who claim that their production to non-union shops. Such a situation was injurious not only to workers in the industry but to most of the employers in the association, as well as to the stability of the industry, he said.

The union was determined to eliminate this clause; first, to bring the benefits of unionism to many non-union workers; second, to protect already unionized workers against non-union competition; third, to end the unfair advantage that some employers, members of the association, have over the majority of the members of the association who produce their merchandise in union shops under union contracts.

Manager Harry Greenberg indicated that this troublesome issue had to be cleared up before any other matters could be considered.

Mr. J. J. Lobell, president of the association, stated on behalf of the association as a whole that the union's proposal was not acceptable and was, therefore, rejected.

Manager Greenberg expressed surprise to learn that the majority of employers, who are now doing their work in union shops, should endeavor a minority, producing under non-union conditions, to throw the industry into needless chaos.

On October 15, Manager Harry Greenberg reported the situation to a meeting of chairmen and chairwomen of the association shops, held at the union office. When the manager had completed his report, many chairmen and chairwomen took the floor.

They stated their bitter resentment against the attitude of the employers. They urged that all further conferences be discontinued until the employers indicated their sincerity by acceptance of this basic demand which lays the groundwork for a secure agreement.

Speaker after speaker spoke of the need to keep the demands of the union, especially those which meant protection against a higher cost of living and provision for sick and death benefits, but they were all resolved that prior to discussion of these demands the union should provide a solid foundation for the future by eliminating

the "25-mile" clause and its constant threat against established conditions.

A motion to endorse the attitude of the negotiators for the union, to explore every possible channel for a peaceful settlement, and, in the event that the employers remained adamant—to call a strike, was carried unanimously.

The applause and cheering indicated the vigorous support the union has among the rank and file of the membership in the fight for the new agreement.

COD Reports Fresh Pacts; Now Enters Hudson Valley Area

(Continued from Page 1)

ment workers of the nation. The fact that K & E contractors have been forced to dole out hourly raises is a tribute to the effectiveness of the union's campaign. But these raises can only be guaranteed and real protection secured through the signing of a union contract.

Stubbins announced that the organization campaign had been expanded throughout the Hudson Valley from Jersey City and Hoboken through Outlying and Peekskill and Middletown. Negotiations have already begun with an important underwear manufacturer in Hoboken, he said. A campaign is also being carried on among the 75 workers of the Shelton, Conn., slumfit plant.

12 GET WORKHOUSE TERMS FOR FRAUD IN IDLE BENEFIT

Workhouse sentences ranging from 30 days to one year were meted out recently by Manhattan Municipal Term Court to 12 persons who were convicted of getting New York unemployment insurance benefits by concealing employment.

These sentences, the severest yet imposed, were based upon new provisions of the law that provide a maximum penalty of a year in prison, \$500 fine, or both, for obtaining benefits by fraud.

Persons getting benefits by fraud have been asked to repay the amounts obtained and checks received for the penalty waiting list of ten weeks. By a recent amendment, such persons will be deprived of future benefits in proportion to the seriousness of the offense.

Members of the ILGWU who feel that they may have obtained benefits for weeks when they were working and who wish to come forth entirely of their own accord with a view to straightening out the matter without being penalized should go at once to their local union offices. The matter will then be taken up with the Research Department of the International.

Conductor

Leonard De Pair heads ILGWU Negro Chorus now in rehearsal.

UNION SPIRIT IS RISING IN FORMER VIGILANTE TOWN

Public sentiment in favor of unionization continues to grow in Hancock, Md., where Jacobs Brothers, manufacturers of nurses' uniforms in Baltimore and nearby towns, have one of their plants. In spite of threats of physical violence and the formation of a company union, more and more of the women employees are signing application cards.

Under the direction of Angela Bambace, general organizer in Baltimore, and Catherine Unger, organizer in Hancock, two very well-attended union meetings have been held in the town. Vice President Charles Kreindler addressed the meeting held on October 16 and pledged the full support of the ILGWU in this campaign.

After the October 9 meeting some 20 members of the shop drove down to Hagerstown to attend the second of the union's radio broadcasts over Station WJEL. These programs are proving very popular not only in Hancock but also in Manchester and Littlestown where other Jacobs plants are located, and in Martinsburg, W. Va., where efforts are being made to organize the Perfection garment workers.

A good measure of how Hancock has changed may be found in a recent column written by George Rash for The Hancock News. Under the heading of "Town Talk," a weekly chronicle of Hancock events, Mr. Rash wrote in part:

"Thanksgiving will have a special significance for Emma Silvick, a member of the union, who has been in town. Last week, in the name of the ILGWU and the Baltimore Joint Board, she handed Miss Silvick a check for \$750.

"Miss Silvick, an employee of the Kramer Company, had been laid off from the firm for talking unionism in the shop. After she filed charges with the National Labor Relations Board, the firm fired her. The board found that the firm violated Section Eight of the act and has ordered the firm

PACIFIC COAST NEGRO BUSINESS MEETS ANOTHER SESSION

All ILGWU Affiliates To Vote on Delay Of Next Convention

(Continued from Page 1)
 to hold the convention at an earlier date should circumstances require such action.

In accordance with our constitution, this decision is subject to the approval of our membership.

You are, therefore, hereby directed to submit this decision for your opinion at the convention to May, 1941, to your membership and to notify us, NOT LATER than December 1, 1941, of the vote taken on the question.

Postponement of the convention has no effect on the regular biennial elections for local administrations, which must take place in the spring of 1942, in accordance with our International constitution.

Fraternally yours,
 DAVID DUBINSKY,
 President-General Secretary

Plastic Workers Open New Offices

Local 122, the Plastic Button and Novelty Workers' Union, will officially open its new headquarters at 922 Broadway at 22nd Street with a gala housewarming party all day Saturday, November 1. Hundreds of members as well as leaders of the International and other locals are expected to attend.

The new offices will provide a council-library room for members and a small auditorium for shop meetings, etc. Although only slightly larger than Local 122's old offices, the new headquarters will have more than double available space through modern layouts which eliminate waste space.

The streamlined motif for the new headquarters mirrors the continual progress of the local. Manager Marvin Feldman explained. Fluorescent lighting, sound-proofed walls and air-conditioning in the auditorium are among the modern features.

The building at 922 Broadway new houses Locals 91 and 32 in addition to the plastic workers.

The fall educational program for Local 122 will get under way in the new headquarters. Special courses are offered in "You and Your Union," an introductory course for new members, "Parliamentary Procedure and Principles of Unionism," and dramatics in addition to the regular ILGWU schedule of sports and recreation.

To post notices in the factory telling its employees that they have the right to join the union.

Emma, meanwhile, has been compensated for her loss of earnings during the time she was unemployed. The company has agreed to offer her reemployment. But Emma says that from now on she will work only in union shops."

Coast-wide gains highlighted by wage increases in all the markets and the signing of 17 new dress shops in Seattle were reported by delegates to a Los Angeles conference of the ILGWU Pacific Coast Federation's resident executive board, Saturday, October 18.

Vice President Louis Levy, Pacific Coast representative, reported that an agreement covering 308 workers in the 17 Seattle shops was reached this month upon the conclusion of negotiations with the Pacific Northwest Needle Trades Manufacturers' Association. The agreement was signed through peaceful negotiation. Vice President Levy reported. Brother Cliff Mayne, Seattle and Portland organizer, negotiated the agreement.

Brother Henry Zacharin, San Francisco Joint Board manager and secretary-treasurer of the federation, reported new successes in San Francisco organizational campaign. Five new shops have been added in the Bay City during the past few weeks, he said. He reported that the market was enjoying an excellent season, with no unemployment. He said wages were good. Vice President Levy reported that Los Angeles is enjoying a splendid cloak season. Although the dress season is slow, he said spring samples have been made up in the past and sweater shops and the new season will begin soon.

In order to coordinate better the activities of the union in the various markets, the executive board adopted a plan to send a special cloak season. He said that he and payrolls from all the markets on the Coast be submitted to the Los Angeles office for study.

The board set the next federation convention for May, 1942. The next date and place were not selected. The next executive board conference was scheduled for January. The board also set the date for Local 285, Los Angeles and Local 285, Salt Lake City, to be invited to send delegates to the convention. These locals, organized and chartered only a few months ago, are now well acquainted with the federation.

Approximately 6,000 workers are now represented by the locals affiliated with the federation.

Those present at the conference included Vice President Levy, Vice President Ross Penno, George Wisnack, Brother Zacharin, Louis Levy, federation chairman, Harry Greenberg, local 91 manager, and Cloak Joint Board, Rose Hartman, chairlady of the Local 96 executive board; Paul Greenberg of San Francisco, and Harry Greenberg, member of Local 86 executive board.

"25" Wins \$500 As Blouse Firm Accepts Award

Under the terms of a stipulation of settlement entered into between the Blouse and Waistmakers' Union, Local 25, and Streamline Blouses, Inc., together with the National Association of Blouse Manufacturers, Inc., which provided that, in case of dispute, the arbitrator in the industry, render his award upon the consent of the parties, Streamline Blouses Inc. to pay the union \$500 in satisfaction of all damage for violations of the agreement up to December 31, 1941.

This action follows an order signed by Supreme Court Justice Kenneth O'Brien, in which he directed Streamline Blouses, Inc., and the National Association of Blouse Manufacturers, Inc., to proceed with arbitration in connection with a dispute with Charles Kreindler, manager of Local 25.

Mr. Streamline's award further provides that Streamline is bound by the terms of the collective labor agreement between the union and the association.



A group from the locals affiliated with the Chicago Joint Board. (Left to right) Wanda Weslow, Nan Holman, Freda Behr, Vivian Amaya Molina, Hazel Miller, Antoinette La Santi.

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In Chicago--Midwest Areas

by MORRIS BIALIS, V. F.

Gossard Parlays

Negotiations for an agreement are continuing with the Gossard Corset Company of Logansport, Ind. At the conferences held October 20 and 21 we made some headway. Closed shop, minimums, vacations with pay and a few minor points are the issues on which we have not yet reached an understanding.

At a membership meeting October 21 the conference committee submitted a report on the Gossard situation. The members urged the committee to keep on fighting until a fair agreement was reached.

Fighting a Racket at Garrett

We are at present largely engaged in enrolling in the ILGWU the 200 workers employed at the Nature's Bival Corset Company in Garrett, Ind., to rid them of a racketeer dueling agency calling itself the "American Federation of Corset Workers."

About eight months ago two men came to Garrett, presenting themselves as organizers of the American Federation of Corset Workers and leading the workers to believe they represented a bona fide AFL union. Shortly after, the workers had signed an agreement with this outfit and would deduct 25 cents a week from each worker's pay. When the workers realized they were deriving no benefits from the new set-up, they began asking questions.

We learned that the workers had been victimized and we immediately started a campaign. The so-called union attempted to intimidate the company by forcing it to discharge four of our members. We succeeded in retaining them. Members and now have 150 of the 200 workers signed up with us. It seems that the owners of the company were innocent victims of this racket, but we too feel inclined to do anything about it.

Although the Garrett situation is not yet cleared up, I am confident we will succeed in busting this racket and giving the workers a real labor union.

Decatur Pact

The agreement with the Home Garment Co., expires at the end of this month. For the past two weeks Brother Butler has been carrying on negotiations for the renewal of the contract. The union is asking for a number of modifications, including vacation with pay.

Gilman, Ill.

The union succeeded in obtaining an additional 10 per cent increase for the workers of the Western Garment Company of Gilman, Ill.

Atlas Raincoat Co.

At the Atlas Raincoat Company the workers obtained a 15 per cent increase on all rainwear, and a 7 1/2 per cent increase on summer suits.

Meiner Corporation

At the Meiner Raincoat Corporation the union renewed the agreement with a 10 per cent increase.

Usau Mfg. Co.

The Duan Manufacturing Company was organized after a strike which lasted two weeks. Under the agreement the workers were granted work conditions established by the union in the raincoat industry.

"The Soviet Union and the World Today" will be the subject of a talk by Frank G. Spencer, former professor in the Chicago YMCA College and Lewis Institute, at a cultural evening in the headquarters of the Chicago Cotton Goods and Miscellaneous locals, Friday, November 7, 7:30 P.M.

A program, including entertainment, refreshments, and discussion, has been planned by a committee made up of Blayds Gossard, president, and Lewis Institute, William, president of Local 78, secretary, and Marie Romanowich, president of Local 14, treasurer. Proceeds from this affair are to go for medical aid to the anti-Hitler forces.

Vice Pres. Kreindler Acknowledges Numerous Messages of Sympathy

Unable to reply personally to the numerous messages of sympathy received upon the death of his wife, Fanny, in New York City on September 30, Vice President Charles Kreindler has asked "Justice" to print the following note:

"To all my many friends and co-workers who have helped to console me in this time of bereavement, I offer my deepest thanks. In a period of sorrow and trial, more than at any other time, one values such expressions of sympathy and condolence."

Executive Board in Florence, Alabama



Local 378 is guided by (front row, left to right) Grady Reid, treasurer; Eddie McCrealess, president; Payton England, vice president; Lee Wiedner, recording secretary; (standing, left to right) Er Dendy, financial secretary; Eula Price, president, educational committee; Pete Harmon, sergeant at arms; Vera Minor, chairlady, recreation committee.

Birthday Party Precedes Meeting

Members of Local 116, Port Wayne, Ind., surprised their president, Hans Rittenhouse, and shop chairlady, Clara Schaefer, with a pot luck supper prior to the regular meeting October 15. The occasion marked the birthdays of the two officers.

The members had prepared loads

of good things to eat, and the guest table was appropriately decorated with flowers and two large birthday cakes.

Seated at the guest table were I. M. Bernstein, local manager, and Brother S. Glassman from Chicago. Esther Wilson, chairlady of the social committee, announced that dinner had been completed for a Halloween party for union members and their families. Nettie Boulton was appointed chairlady of the Christmas party.

They're Brother and Sister in and Out of Union. Father Was Pioneer



Here are Raymond and Louise Orinl, good examples of what may be called an ILGWU family. Their father was the late Carlo Orinl, a charter member of the Italian cloakmakers and secretary of the executive board. He was active in the 1910 strike. Raymond, who followed in his father's footsteps as a presser, first met Vice President Harry Greenberg in 1933,

when both were in jail for picketing. Raymond came out of jail as a business agent for Local 91. With the permission of the local he has been assigned by the ILGWU to conduct out-of-town organization work for a period of several months under Louis Stuhberg, director of the ILGWU Organization Department. Louise is a member of Local 89, whose skill and negotiating ability has made her a price adjuster.

BLOUSE, DRESS SHIPPERS ENTER PHILADELPHIA JOINT BOARD

By SAMUEL OTTO, V. F. Manager, Phila. Dress Joint Board

Jack Weiss has been "lent" to us by the Knitgoods Workers' Union, Local 190, to head the organization work started sometime ago. Several new shops have recently signed agreements with the union. Among these shops are B. Lester, the complete Philadelphia plant of H. Link,

and the cutting room of Hymen Brothers.

A shop meeting held recently with the workers of Enbros Bros. also resulted in a new agreement. News is expected soon from other shops in Philadelphia which until now have remained outside the union fold.

Shippers Enter Union

The Penn Garment and the Sportcraft shops were the first to be affected by the organization of the shippers and packers of the blouse and dress industry in Philadelphia.

At the recent sessions in Philadelphia, the General Executive Board decided that the shippers of the ladies' garment industry should be organized as part of the existing locals or form locals of their own. The Philadelphia Joint Board shortly thereafter held a meeting with some of the shippers to discuss the problem of organization. When the employers heard that the shippers were talking union, they at once began to stir up trouble. The first skirmish occurred at the Penn Garment. One of the shippers was discharged, whereupon the entire department quit work. The following morning a picket line was formed in front of the shop, and as soon as the union workers went to cross it, work at the factory stopped.

The workers of both Penn Garment and Sportcraft are to be commended on their show of solidarity in this connection. Their willingness to help will serve as a lesson to other employers whose shipping rooms will soon be affected in the organization drive.

A charter for the Philadelphia shippers has been received from the ILGWU office and this local will be known as No. 218.

Monthly Meetings

Jessie Lee, a former member of the British Parliament, addressed the first fall monthly meeting of the "Circle" and chairladies sponsored by the Joint Board Educational Department.

These meetings are held each month for the purpose of offering all members an opportunity to meet spokesmen of the labor movement, to discuss current happenings with qualified speakers and to keep abreast of cultural events.

Miss Lee, who addressed the first meeting, told of the grim situation which prevails among the workers of England because of the war. The air raids are directed particularly at the densely populated sections of the country, factories and transportation facilities. However, she said, the shop stewards, or chairmen, make all efforts to keep the factories going. Their leadership at this time is relied upon to the greatest extent.

Questions put to the speaker were answered at great length. The questions dealt with the possibility of England opening another front to divert Nazi forces from Russia, and also the possibility of more practical defense help from the members of the trade union movement.

The next meeting, scheduled for some time in November, will feature one of the leaders of the local labor movement.

Sports

Working in cooperation with the athletic training courses for national defense, the Joint Board Educational Department has secured the Fisher Vocational High School gymnasium for the male members of the union.

The Philadelphia gym class will meet regularly Monday evenings from 7 to 9:30.

Challenge of the dictatorship. Let America, born on the crest of tolerance, security and freedom, reassure a waiting world, "Thumbs Up!"

"THUMBS UP" DRIVE AT CITY HALL AIDED BY VICE PRES. SHORE

Vice President Samuel Shore, manager of Local 62, was one of the leading speakers at a great citizens' mass meeting inaugurating a "Thumbs Up" campaign. The meeting was held on the steps of New York's City Hall at noon on October 14.

The British War Relief Society sponsored the "Thumbs Up" campaign to popularize the sale of gold-plated "Thumbs Up" pins to give Americans an opportunity to display their sympathies in the world struggle, and to raise much needed funds for the relief work of the society.

Mayor Fiorello H. LaGuardia, who had officially proclaimed "Thumbs Up Week" just before the ceremony, made the main speech, in which he expressed the sympathy of the American people for the anti-Hitler cause and declared his confidence in the ultimate defeat of Hitler.

Shore, who spoke on behalf of labor, denounced Hitlerism as the foe of American ideals of honesty, democracy and tolerance, and expressed the feelings of the organized workers as fighters in the battle against nationalism. He was given an ovation by the vast throng that jammed the plaza before City Hall and the walks of the surrounding park.

Robert R. Appleby, vice president of the British War Relief Society, presided and introduced Bro. Daniels and her husband, Ben Lyons, screen and radio stars, Godfrey Huggard, British Consul General in New York, Betty Nulbalk, British tennis star, and Shore.

Brother Shore said in part:

"Thumbs Up" is a dramatic symbol of the defiance to the forces of barbarism, aggression and evil. It is the denial of the American ideals of freedom, decency and humanity. Nazism is the implacable foe of free American labor. Whoever he has gained power, he has ruthlessly wiped out the organized labor movement, tortured and killed its leaders, enslaved its rank and file. Freedom and free labor cannot exist side by side. "Thumbs Up" is also labor's answer to the

"Little International"

PRESS ORGANIZATION DRIVES; 3 N. J. SHOPS GET PAY BOOST

Eastern Out-of-Town organizers, working in widely scattered points in New Jersey, Connecticut, and Long Island, reported important gains during the past fortnight. Large numbers of new members were recruited and agreements with several firms are expected shortly.

Important points in the Eastern Out-of-Town campaign are Elizabeth, Newark and Jersey City, N. J., South Norwalk and Waterbury, Conn., and Hicksville, L. I. Organization work is also in progress in other communities.

Meanwhile, agreement renewals continued to bring wage increases in organized shops. About 100 employees of Frank Rubiniwicz, East Newark bathrobe contractor, and Tilioco, Union City underwear contractor, received 10 per cent increases. A flat \$2 increase was obtained for 60 employees of S. R. & Company, Elizabeth house dress contractor.

Increases were obtained in three additional New Jersey shops, although agreements had not expired. The shops, employing a total of about 160 workers, are P & J, Hoboken; Cram Blouse, West New York; and Eli Sportswear, Linden.

In the organization campaign, substantial gains were reported at one large New Jersey firm and one large Connecticut firm. Agreements with two smaller Rhode Island concerns are expected soon. An agreement with a Newark concern is also expected within the next week or 10 days.

In South Norwalk, organization is being pressed at two remaining non-union firms.

In all areas active union members are assisting organizers. They are serving on committees, visiting non-union workers, and helping in various ways.

America's answer to the dictators is a declaration of national emergency. Buy Defense Savings Bonds and Stamps to build our defense.

Nickels Grow



DE MARIE REIDER (above), daughter of Sam Reider, recording secretary of Local 26, Cleveland, began saving her nickels for the war when she had received from the union as much as 10 cents. At a union meeting she heard her father address the members on the importance of purchasing Defense Bonds. At that time the souvenir book was heavy with her nickels and little Miss Reider took her book to the post office where the contents were converted into a bond. The story was widely printed in the Cleveland papers.

Education Programs Have Good Response In Many EOT Locals

A good response to fall-winter educational and recreational programs is reported by managers of many Eastern Out-of-Town locals. Programs in some locals have been under way for several weeks, and others will start activities within the next fortnight. Important organization activities caused delays in several locals.

The most complete programs at present are being sponsored by Locals 161 and 220 in Newark and by 161 in Paterson. The Newark program includes a trade union training class, a dramatics group, a monthly lecture forum, to which prominent speakers have been invited, and girls' and men's basketball teams. Local 164, Newark, will participate in the forum and will join Locals 166 and 220 in forming a chess group.

Local 144's educational committee will meet shortly to plan additional activities. The local recently moved and is still busy establishing itself in its new headquarters.

Paterson's program includes a lecture series, an art class, and folk dancing and handicraft groups. The art class, inaugurated last spring, is gaining in popularity. Both Newark and Paterson plan larger educational and recreational affairs in which hundreds of members are expected to participate.

Classes have already been started, or are about to be started, in Long Island, Long Branch, and Elizabeth. The Elizabeth girls' basketball team, winner of last year's IGLWU championship, is resuming practice sessions. The Union City mandolin group and Pascale chorus are being continued and will probably be enlarged. Bridgport has started a swimming group, and expects to have other groups organized in the near future.

As reported in a previous issue of "Justice," the Eastern Out-of-Town Department plans to start lecture series for executive boards of all its locals.

Educational activities will also begin soon in Orange where several large shops were recently organized. A meeting of representatives of the large Nite Knit shop is scheduled for this week. In South Norwalk, another center of new organization, plans are now being completed and will go into effect soon.

"As Brainy As Any Employer"

"Alfred Marshall, the English economist, used to lament that half of the world's best brains were submerged and unutilized in the working class. The International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union and its affiliate, the New York Joint Board of Dressmakers, are the living proof that this is no longer true.

"The union has proved that it is just as brainy as any employer, and as scientific in its approach to all the problems involved. It has 'cleansed up' an industry notorious for sweatshops and child labor, and for just about every other malpractice in labor known to mankind."

Martha Doehnel
In "New York Industrial Relations," in Printer's Ink Monthly, October issue.

WRONG IDEAS are more deadly than poison gas

Production at two Jersey City plants of the Heather Handkerchief Company was completely stopped Monday morning, October 27, by a strike of the firm's 200 workers. The strike was called by the IGLWU after attempts to obtain a collective agreement by negotiation had broken down. Herman Strida, Eastern Out-of-Town Department representative directing organization work in the Jersey City area, is in charge of the strike.

RAISES FOR 200 WORKERS IN 3 FIRMS

About 200 workers in three Paterson, N. J., underwear firms received wage increases. Two weeks ago, bringing to more than 1,200 the number of Paterson workers who have received increases in the past month. The increases are 10 per cent for piece workers and \$2 for week workers.

The three firms are B. Gusten, G & J Manufacturing Company, and J. Lubin & Sons.

In the preceding week, as reported in the last issue of "Justice," a similar wage adjustment had been made for more than 1,000 employees of the Madison Corporation.

The total increase for the four shops will be more than \$125,000 a year, according to estimates of Harry Bronstein, director of the IGLWU Paterson local.

IGLWU DRIVE "BOON" FOR NORWALK, SAYS MAYOR FRANK STACK

Mayor Frank T. Stack of Norwalk, Conn., last week praised the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union for "the excellent work it has done in lessening very bad labor conditions which existed in some of the factories in Norwalk." In a letter to Louis Drenn, IGLWU representative, the Mayor described the union's organization drive, which since last April has brought wage increases for about 1,000 Norwalk garment workers, as a "boon" to the community.

The Mayor's letter follows: "I wish to take this opportunity of thanking the IGLWU for the excellent work it has done during recent months in cleaning up very bad labor conditions which existed in some of the factories in Norwalk.

"Your action has had, and will continue to have, my wholehearted support.

"Our workers are now represented by honest and faithful representatives who are actuated by no selfish motives, but whose sole purpose is to increase wage standards, improve working conditions, and to insure a better and happier mode of living for the wage earner.

"Your recent action in organizing the factories will not only benefit the workers—but will also prove a boon to the taxpayers, for it will eliminate the conditions on account of which the city was compelled to subsidize a great number of underpaid workers.

"I also wish to take this opportunity to thank Harry Wander, your vice president, and the IGLWU staff for the very effective support given me during the recent election campaign which happily resulted in my return to office.

"I shall always be ready and willing to cooperate in the noble work of helping the cause of labor you so ably represent.

"I express the utmost appreciation for what you and your union have done for the City of Norwalk and for me."



Workers of J. & S. Milberg voting to ratify new agreement, September 29.

SEASONAL LULL Some Sections of Industry Suffering From Lull—Negotiations for Increase at Royal Undergarment Company

By HARRY WANDER, V.P., General Manager, Eastern Out-of-Town Department

There seems to be a general lull in several of our trades, due partly to a normal development and partly to the shortage of materials arising out of the defense program. The larger manufacturers are not affected as much by this situation as are the smaller ones who are unable to

carry a large stock of materials and who must "buy as they go." Those small manufacturers are very much handicapped at the moment, but we believe that the situation will be temporary, and that our workers will not be too seriously affected during the period of adjustment.

As time passes are being written, the unauthorized shopper at the Malden Firm Brasserie Company is still on. It seems that the committee was insincere when it promised

NEW JERSEY IMPOSES BAN ON HOMEWORK IN SOME NEEDLE TRADES

New Jersey last week banned homework in the infants' and children's apparel trades as its new industrial homework law went into effect. Regarded as a model of its type of legislation, the law bans homework in numerous other trades and provides machinery for its complete elimination.

One of the key points in Governor Charles Edison's program of labor legislation, it was enacted by the New Jersey Legislature several months ago with the aid of pressure from the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union and other labor and consumer groups.

In addition to outlawing homework in specific trades, the law authorizes the Commissioner of Labor to extend the ban to any industry where he finds that "the duties which are required to be performed by the workers are injurious to the health and welfare of homeworkers," or where "such wages have the effect of making it difficult to maintain and enforce the existing labor standards."

The latter clause, it is predicted, will ultimately be invoked to end homework in all sections of the garment industry.

The law available for "right inspection" by the Commissioner of Labor and sets severe penalties for violations.

In a preamble remarkable for its vigorous language, it condemns homework as "detrimental" to workers and the public interest, pointing out that it "runs counter to" and "tends to defeat" the purpose of social legislation enacted during recent years.

President Dolinsky that it would advise the workers to return to work in order that negotiations might be continued and an agreement concluded. According to reports, the committee not only failed to advise the workers to return, but urged them to do the opposite. However, we hope that before this appears in "Justice" the workers will be back at their jobs and the entire incident a thing of the past.

We are at present negotiating an adjustment in prices and earnings in the Royal Undergarment Company of Cohoes, N. Y., where about 800 workers are employed. The rise in living costs justifies a revision in earnings. We hope soon to reach an understanding which will benefit the Royal workers, and especially those in the lower brackets.

The Eastern Out-of-Town Department is going ahead on a broad educational and cultural program for the fall-winter season. In some localities this program has already been started and in others it will begin shortly. A report on activities already started appears elsewhere on this page. We hope that a record-breaking number of workers will participate in these activities from which they can derive many benefits.

Pauline M. Newman is Member of State Nutrition Council

Announcement was made last week of the appointment of Pauline M. Newman, educational director of the Union Health Center and many years closely associated with the movement for social health care, to the Advisory Council of the New York State Nutrition Conference.

The conference cooperates with the State Council of Defense and with the New York State Health Preparations Council.

Newark, N. J.—Federal Judge William F. Smith has signed an injunction decree restraining the Tyrnwal Waist & Dress Co., Inc., manufacturers of women's dresses and blouses, from additional violations of the Fair Labor Standards Act. A complaint was filed against the concern, charging failure to pay the proper wage scale, time and a half for overtime employment and failure to keep adequate books, etc.

4,000 DEMAND QUICK REPEAL OF NEUTRALITY

A call to Congress for cessation of talk and beginning of action is contained in a resolution adopted without a dissenting vote at the huge Local 22 membership meeting held on October 16.

Nearly 4,000 dressmakers listened to a reading of the resolution by Vice President Charles S. Zimmerman and to the dramatic high points of the meeting.

Upon motion of the executive board the members urged Congress to repeal the Neutrality Act and to pass without delay new legislation to aid Britain and Russia in the fight against nazism.

A copy of the resolution was sent to President Roosevelt and copies were also forwarded to the Senate and House Foreign Relations Committees, to Senators Wagner and Wood and to Congressman Sol Bloom.

The resolves follow:

BE IT RESOLVED, by Dressmakers Union Local 22, I.O.G.W.U., in membership meeting assembled,

1. That we express our admiration of the courage and determination with which the British people have met the murderous Nazi onslaught from the air and with which they have prosecuted the war despite immense difficulties and suffering.

2. That we hail the courageous resistance of the Russian armies to the murderous Nazi invader and urge that all possible military and economic assistance be extended to the Soviet Union. We urge this aid to be extended promptly, speedily and effectively. To the interest of democracy and the defense of America, we call for a cessation of talk and the beginning of action.

3. That we call upon Congress to repeal outright the present Neutrality Act as a bar and a hindrance to our mounting efforts to aid Britain and Soviet Russia in the fight against nazism.

4. That we call upon Congress promptly to pass the new lease-lend legislation with inclusion of provisions of effective aid to Russia.

5. That we extend our sympathy and solidarity with the peoples of the occupied countries of Europe, whose inclination to Nazi domination is rapidly growing, and pledge to us that we will not let us up in our fight that the battle is won and their freedom and independence restored.

Thank and Give

The following letter was sent to the editor of "Justice":

"At a meeting of all shop committees of the Ramsay Chapman Dress Shop, 539 Seventh Avenue, held on September 25, we unanimously decided to express publicly our deepest gratitude to the leadership of our union for having brought about a 10 per cent wage increase for all the piece workers and a \$5 raise for the week workers. This gain will enable us to better meet the rising cost of living created by the present international situation.

"Our shop is also happy to contribute the sum of \$300 for British-Russian relief initiated by our Local 22 to help destroy Hitlerism and restore democracy the world over."

"Signed: Charles Koopferman, acting chairman; Harry Hirsch, Ben Priesler, Goldie Chitka, for the Price Committee.

"Max Hirsch, Iva Turkewitz, Max Kibovsky, Barbara Chersell, for the Division Committee."

WORK DRESS MAKERS SECTION

NEWS OF THE DRESS JOINT BOARD AND AFFILIATED LOCALS

Poster Prize for "22" Artist



Anna Perez (left), member of the Local 22 art class, getting first prize of \$15 in Defense Bonds from Mrs. Lytle Hull, the former Mrs. Vincent Astor, in Defense Savings Poster Contest conducted by the local. The winning posters will be exhibited in New York and Washington.

Market Highlights

Dr. Isadore Lubin, one of the President's top-flight economic advisers, thinks that the garment trades can produce 50 to 100 per cent more than their present output if called upon to do so and if materials are available.

Dress industry experts think the industry is sitting pretty, barring a decision to curtail all non-defense production, something which is quite unlikely at the present time.

They say that there may be an actual expansion of production. Women who cannot buy vacuum cleaners, toasters, and radios, will find an outlet for purchasing power in apparel.

Because a majority of garment workers are women, there will be fewer dislocations in labor force because of military service or transfer to essential industries.

"Stamps" Hitler



Buyers who have carefully checked retail sales think that increased consumer purchasing power will increase store sales of dresses marked \$10 and up.

Department store sales throughout the nation were up 6 per cent to 48 per cent in September.

Sales for the first nine months of 1941 were up from 5 to 44 per cent.

The New York Dress Institute is trying to make Beulah a household word. Beulah is the girl who has just one basic dress—generally black. The Institute wants Beulah to buy more dresses and to vary her wardrobe. Keystone of the institute's current promotion is the get "That New York Look."

Priorities controls set up over metals vital for defense are rapidly eliminating the use of copper in dresses. Metal fabrics, copper buckles, buttons, and dress ornaments are subject to restriction.

Madison Square Garden may house a huge fashion show in 1942 if plans under consideration by the New York Dress Institute are realized.

There is some talk that Mayor LaGuardia (the industry apartment) will let aside a "New York Fashion Week" and that workers, manufacturers, and retail outlets will participate.

This is another scheme to make the country "New York Creation" conscious.

"NO LABEL, NO SEWING," SAYS HOCHMAN IN STAFF ADDRESS

A number of dress firms, while paying their proportional share to the Dress Promotion Fund, have nevertheless displayed tardiness in the use of the Promotional Label, it was reported at a recent meeting of the Dress Joint Board.

1941 Shows Larger Dress Production; More Firms Signed

An estimated 15 per cent increase in the volume of dress production during the first seven months of 1941 as compared with the first seven months of 1940 has brought about greater continuity of employment and resulted in a comparable increase in earnings for dressmakers.

General Manager Julius Hochman of the Dress Joint Board disclosed also that the Joint Board is in contractual relations with 2,212 firms, a gain of 154 firms since March 1.

On September 30, 1941, 348 manufacturers, 271 jobbers, and 1,993 contractors were in contractual relations with the Dress Joint Board. The low point of 1941 was the month of February, when the cumulative effect of several years of bad business was felt. In February there were only 492 manufacturers, 238 jobbers, and 1,331 contractors. Under agreement with the Joint Board.

Partially responsible for the improvement, Hochman said, was the special organization drive conducted by Vice President Charles S. Zimmerman and Brother Louis Stulberg, assistant manager of Local 10.

This drive has been continued under the supervision of Brother Stulberg, head of the recently established Special I.O.G.W.U. Organization Department. The downtown organization drive undertaken by the Dress Joint Board under the supervision of Max Blumenthal contributed to the total, while new shops accounted for the remainder.

Style settlements for 1941 are running slightly higher than the figures for 1940. From January 1 to June 30 in price ranges from \$1.37 up to a total of \$1,023 styles were set. The figures follow:

Style settlements for 1941:	
January	18,157
February	9,348
March	9,555
April	10,819
May	8,864
June	7,986
July	7,665
August	8,780
September	9,453

"The dress label," Hochman stated, "is a union label, and our slogan, henceforth is 'no label, no sewing.' From the standpoint of public relations and the dignity of our International, the rule must be enforced. Every member of our staff is, therefore, instructed to make a thorough check in the industry and file official complaints wherever the rule is not being observed."

Hochman further reported that he was planning a series of conferences for business agents of the union and the heads of the advertising agency of the Dress Institute in order to give the union staff a first-hand picture of the comprehensive advertising plans now under way for the promotion campaign.

In speaking on employment conditions in the dress trade, Hochman pointed out that the season presently coming to a close has been somewhat disappointing, particularly in the popular-priced garments.

"Production for the winter season," he said, "which is now being concluded, is about the same as it was last year, but is unsatisfactory because all early indications had pointed to a record season."

Broader Hochman stated that the reason for the decline as compared with original estimates was that women, especially those in the lower income brackets, were spending their money on refrigerators, electrical appliances and other durable goods which may not be available later because of the war and the operation of the priority system.

"The price of some of these durable goods has risen from 35 to 50 per cent because of our present emergency economy," Hochman added.

"Dresses and other articles of women's apparel are thus relegated to the rear. This, to a large extent, has adversely affected production in the dress industry. It is hoped, however, that the situation will be sufficiently clarified next season and that production will equal the scale of the past spring season."

YOU CAN'T BE Neutral About Ignorance

New Members Like New Books



And they'll like what their new union books will bring. That's Sayb Nahama, leader of the downtown dress organization drive, explaining a bit of union business as new members get their new books. The four, employed by Saffron & Neman, 64 Delancy Street, are (left to right) Florence, Catharina, Esther Azar, Mary Azar and Irene Gelber.

Local 89 Breities

By VANNI B. MONTANA

A suggestion for a great 450th anniversary celebration in 1942 of the discovery of America by Christopher Columbus was made by First Vice President Luigi Antonini October 13 at the Columbus Day commemoration during the Seattle convention of the American Federation of Labor.

"It is particularly timely to underscore the fact," he said in part, "that, just year—1942—we celebrate the 450th anniversary of the discovery of the New World by the Italian navigator Christopher Columbus. It is fitting and proper for the American Federation of Labor, as the strongest free trade union movement in the world, to take the lead in equipping a grand, inspiring celebration on this great historical occasion. Approaching this anniversary with a full realization of its vital meaning, we should view our unbreakable solidarity and our unstinted support of the forces of freedom and progress now engaged in our many days and battles in a life-and-death conflict with the forces of darkness and savagery."

"The cause of America," Brother Antonini concluded, "has always been the cause of democracy, of freedom, of humanity. The cause of humanity and freedom and democracy today—Columbus Day, 1942—must mean more to us than ever before, the dearest cause of a united America, of an America marching forward, of our country as we think and feel and are stirred by it as we draw strength from those three immortal words, 'God Bless America!'"

In commenting on Antonini's Columbus Day speech, President William Green said:

"The fine statement just presented by Delegate Antonini will be incorporated in the proceedings of the convention. I thank him very sincerely on behalf of the officers and delegates in attendance at the convention for the fine sentiments expressed in the statement just submitted."

A Clarifying Statement

In his capacity as chairman of the ILGWU delegation at the Seattle convention, Brother Luigi Antonini made the following statement to the convention:

"Certain newspaper stories which have come to our attention purport to explain the absence from this convention of President David Dubinsky of the International Ladies Garment Workers' Union. As the First Vice President of our International Union I wish to state from the floor of this convention on behalf of myself and the delegates who are here with me that these amusing stories are unfounded. The International Ladies Garment Workers' Union is represented at this convention with a full quota of delegates and the full voting power to which it is entitled under its constitution, and by-laws of the American Federation of Labor."

President Green thanked Antonini and said he was pleased to receive this statement.

Executive Board's Resolution

A resolution praising Brother Luigi Antonini for the speech he

"THE VOICE OF LOCAL 89"

The Most Popular
ITALIAN RADIO HOUR
Symphony Orchestra and
Opera Singers of International
Fame

Luigi Antonini

First Vice President, ILGWU
and General Secretary of Local 89
in his weekly comments on labor
and political events

EVERY SATURDAY MORNING
From 10 to 11
on EASTERN HOOKUP

WEED (1300 Kc.) New York
WFLD (960 Kc.) New Haven
WFSB (960 Kc.) Philadelphia

delivered on Columbus Day at the American Federation of Labor convention was approved by the executive board of Local 89 at a meeting held October 17.

The resolution was presented by Brother Peter Loucci and was seconded by Vito Bonanno, following a report made by Assistant Manager John Gioia, who read the full text of the speech as printed in the convention's minutes.

It was also decided to print the speech as a leaflet and to distribute it among the active members.

Vote for LaGuardia And His Running Mate

The executive board decided at the same meeting to intensify all activities for the re-election of Mayor LaGuardia's administration and the victory of the loyal candidates of the American Labor Party. President Dubinsky and First Vice President Antonini made strong appeals for LaGuardia's re-election in radio speeches they delivered over the "Voice of Local 89," Saturday, October 26.

Pressers Grateful for Wage Increases

A resolution thanking Brother Luigi Antonini, Brother Julius Hochman and all the leaders of the Dress Joint Board for the work they did in securing the recent wage increases for dressmakers was enthusiastically approved by the Pressers' Branch of Local 89 at a meeting held October 8 at the Hotel Diplomat. The resolution was proposed by Brother Gaetano Cannarozzo.

Brother Giovanni, branch chairman, reported that some members have recently become unemployed. Brother John Gioia reported on behalf of Local 89's office.

SOCIETIES RUB ELBOWS WITH "22" ARTISTS

Prominent New York socialites had a new experience last week. They rubbed shoulders with 16 Local 22 dressmaker-artists at an exhibition of defense poster material executed by members of the Local 22 Art Workshop.

The exhibition was sponsored by the Joint Board Committee for the sale of Defense Bonds and Stamps, an organization with headquarters on the 27th floor of the RKO Building at Madison City.

Mrs. Lytle Bell, the former Mrs. Vincent Astor, awarded prizes to Anna Peres, Leon Berch, and Grace Korman. First, second and third prize winners, respectively. The awards were \$15, \$10, and \$5, all in Defense Bonds.

Mrs. Marian Miller, executive assistant of the New York Committee, which is a section of the Treasury Department, announced that the prize-winning posters would be sent to Washington. She indicated that one or more posters might be reproduced and distributed throughout the country.

The judges included some of America's outstanding poster artists and fashion designers. The jury was headed by Charles B. Falls. Also on the jury were Mark Starr, Lionel Reiss, and Countess Josephine Van Milten.

Other members whose work was shown are Rebecca Lasser, Abe Belwartz, Miriam Denker, Ruth Goldman, Dorothy Pomeroy, Phyllis Zaslav, Arlene Shure, Edy Bopp, Goldie Markowitz, Helen Salzman, Rose Biren, Rose Glickman, and Ray Kaplan.

Program Goes Out; Students Come In

Edna Cohen and Bernard Wallit, Local 22 Educational Department workers, are shown mailing the department's program to a long list of prospective students.

"22" MEMBERS VOTE DUES RISE; PERMANENT RELIEF FUND CREATED

An overwhelming majority of dressmakers attending a general membership meeting on October 16 voted to place the financial structure of Local 22 on a sound footing.

The action of the Local 22 members came in response to a report made by Vice President Charles S. Zimmerman, in which he urged that immediate steps be taken to balance the union budget by increasing dues payments for all crafts whose minimum scales under the agreement are \$25 a week or more. The 10-cent weekly dues increase voted will therefore apply to operators, drapers, seamstresses, and special machine workers.

Minority crafts, that is, finishers, examiners, pinkers, and cleaners, are specifically exempted from the increase in dues rates; their rate will remain the same.

By a unanimous vote the dressmakers also approved a recommendation to establish a permanent unemployment relief fund for the assistance of needy members. This fund will be maintained by weekly payments of five cents by all Local 22 members.

The most equitable solution, Zimmerman said, was to change the entire schedule of payments and establish a system of dues payments based on a percentage of earnings. Local 22 introduced resolutions to this effect at two previous ILGWU conventions in New York City in 1940 and Atlantic City in 1937.

"We have been holding back this question for a long time, looking for other solutions, trying to find other ways of balancing the budget. We introduced all sorts of economies. But in the last few years, due to changes in our agreement, the expenses of the union increased, and at the same time, due to changes in our industry, the income of the union decreased."

The Local 22 manager said that the union also suffered an additional decline in revenue because of the loss of over 5,000 members during the last few years.

"There was an abrupt expansion between 1932 and 1935. After 1935 there was a falling off, so that whereas we had 30,000 members in 1935, we now have only 24,000 members." This, Zimmerman explained, was not a bad situation since it created a better balance in an industry where the income is irregular.

"We lost income on dues and initiation fees on the one hand, and, on the other hand, as a result of limitation of cost of living and the new system of price settlements, we have increased the expenses of the union because of the necessity for auditors, accountants, and investigators."

"We cannot save on service. Just the reverse. If we save on service, we lose in our pay envelopes, because the agreement will not be enforced."

Zimmerman cited the following figures contained in the annual financial report submitted to every member of the union, to show what has happened in union finances.

NOTICE To Local 22 Members

Until the new rates of dues payment are put into operation upon the resolution's detailed rules, members of Local 22 may pay up all arrears on the basis of the old rates.

1936, he said, have therefore increased by \$66,520 while the total income has been reduced by \$43,000. The local is now confronted with a net loss in annual income since 1936 of \$103,500.

"It is my duty as the officer responsible for the well-being of the union," Brother Zimmerman said, "to call this condition to your attention. The expenses of the union have to be met. If you weaken the financial structure, if its resources are drained, you endanger the life of the union."

The report was greeted by prolonged applause. Dressmakers rose and responded with an ovation. The floor was thrown open for discussion by Executive Board Chairman Minnie Rubenstein. Freilang ran high as speakers for and against the adoption of the report harangued the 4,000 dressmakers present in the huge auditorium. After an extended debate, a motion was passed to close discussion.

Chairlady Minnie Rubenstein called the question and put approval of the report to a vote. A roaring shout of "Aye" drowned out her voice. Scattered "Noes" responded to her call for "all those opposed." The report and its recommendations having been adopted by overwhelming vote, the meeting was adjourned.

"22" Class Calendar

Courses are given at union headquarters, 232 West 40th Street, 2nd floor.

Write to Local 22 Educational Department or inquire in Room 617 for further information. A catalogue will be sent to you on request.

Monday
Unionism for New Members

Art Workshop 6-7 P.M.
Literary Workshop 6-7 P.M.

Tuesday
Books That Changed Our Lives 6-7 P.M.

The Shape of Things to Come 6-7 P.M.
Elementary English 7-8 P.M.
Advanced English 7-8 P.M.
Citizenship 7-8 P.M.
Mandolin Orchestra 6-8 P.M.
(at Labor Stage)

Wednesday
The Democratic Spirit 7-8 P.M.
Psychology of War and Peace 7-8 P.M.
Art Workshop 6-8 P.M.

Thursday
Current Events 6-7 P.M.
Problems of the Dress Industry 6-7 P.M.

Friday
Elementary English 6-7 P.M.
Advanced English 6-7 P.M.
Citizenship 6-7 P.M.

Benny Comes Up Smiling



Shop people of Becker & Schacter, dress firm at 1385 Broadway, gave a party to fellow union members Benjamin Himes at noon, October 17. Occasion: Ben (in shirt sleeves) is going to marry Shirley Schneider, Brooklyn Navy Yard stenographer, and appears to be rather pleased at the thought.

in the Joint Board NEWS OF THE N.Y. CLOAK UNIONS

NEEDS OF INDUSTRY PARADISE IN TRUCK DEADLOCK ADJUSTMENT

Questioned by a "Justice" reporter on the status of the trucking situation, General Manager Israel Feinberg announced last week that the deadlock between the Joint Board and the truckmen's association has not yet been resolved, but added that the union is looking forward to elimination of the difficulties involved.

"An amicable settlement has been delayed because of the refusal of the truck employers to face the needs of the industry," Feinberg stated. The inclination of the truckmen to operate from the standpoint of what they may obtain for themselves, without regard to the lot of the industry and the workers, is altogether too prevalent, the general manager added.

Brother Feinberg made it clear, however, that the Joint Board will not permit the inflexible machinery of the industry, achieved after decades of effort, to be weakened. "Whether the truckmen continue their hostile attitude, or whether they assume a constructive attitude in any case, the union is reading plans that will keep the machinery of the industry intact," he said.

The Snow Suit Reporter

By JACOB I. HELLER, W.F. Manager, Local 185, ILGWU

Minimum scales for all crafts are an important matter on the agenda of Local 105.

The current contract, while not providing fixed pay scales, contains a time-limited provision for their establishment. Within the immediate few weeks this provision will have to be enforced.

The task of establishing such scales for this complex industry is not an easy one. We have three distinct branches—the infant coat line, the snow suit and the legging trade—each requiring special treatment. A special committee representing all these branches has been appointed by the executive board of the local to assist in the work of fixing a floor for wages in this ever-changing trade.

Overlapping

Overlapping, by no means a new term in the needle trades, has a special significance for the workers in our trade. It is something we are troubled with daily, much to our annoyance and discomfort.

An amalgamated local in this vicinity, which has made it a practice to "organize the organized" is continuing its policy of raiding our ranks by offering the employers lower wages, longer hours and similar bait. A couple of years ago the behavior of that local threatened to become a public scandal and a source of warfare between our union and the ACWA. Subsequently, impartial machinery was established to investigate, settle claims and to adjust them amicably.

The hopes placed in this peace plan, however, did not materialize. The employers and contractors employed by that same local utilized practically every step taken that seemed adjustment on a reasonable basis.

Our local is still suffering from this "overlapping," which is unduly interfering with our daily work. It affects our activity as we attempt to organize new shops; it blocks our way as we seek to establish fixed wage scales. We do not, however, propose merely to submit to this disregard to "competition." The membership of Local 105, if we are confident, will support its union full support in upholding standards of work and living.

1-Woman Drive Nets Half-Ton Silver Foil For British Relief

Half a ton of silver cigarette wrappings in huge chunks, large, compact balls and in cartons was delivered last week to the British Relief Society by the Local 35 office—the result of a one-woman campaign.

The little lady in question is Miss Rose Sedman, secretary to Vice President Joseph Breslaw, who conceived the idea several months back and has since managed to cajole, coax, nag and charm the smokers around the Cloak Joint Board into depositing with her their cigarette silver foil—her personally autographed "Bombs Against Hitler," she calls them.

Miss Sedman conceived her project last spring when Local 35's various anti-Nazi undertakings got under way. As the office made one step after another, raising \$10,000 for the War Victims Aid Fund, promoting the sale to members of \$40,000 in Government Defense Bonds, and even purchasing two ton balance units, Rose increasingly felt the desire to get going on some worthwhile project of her own.

"These they all were working intensely and furiously to tick Hitler and I was doing nothing at all. I just had to take some pot shots at him in my own way," she explains. "And though these silver wrappings aren't very much, I get comfort in the thought that some of them may contribute to this madman's collapse." The wish soon became father to the thought, and in less than time it takes to say "I hate Hitler," Miss Sedman had a carpenter, fix up a little box that she placed at the dunes window; then, she tacked on a simple "Drop your cigarette silver here and smoke out Hitler" sign on the back of a poster, and started outbusholing everyone around.

Morris Kovler, office manager, gave subtle assistance, for his casual reminders to the staff and active members that there is no wrath equal to that of a woman ignored, literally incited a riot of cooperation on the part of the boys, most of whom are married men.

In the course of time Miss Sedman developed a regular set of contributors, men from among the ranks and staff who would drop in several times each week with a wad of stuff. Mike Cooperman, for example, who is chairman of Local 35, has taken the cause very much to heart and has made it a point to purchase 20 to 30 pounds of leafing weekly, bringing it to Miss Sedman with his democratic blessings.

Another of Rose's special contributors is Sam Frank, who regards his help as "the little man's contribution" to the democratic resistance to Nazism. It is known that Frank, who is unemployed, puts in a full day searching for the wrappings and then goes to great lengths to press them into compact shape. On one occasion Frank and Harry Rader, who have brought in large quantities, needed a cab to transport about 40 silver balls, aggregating 40 pounds, to the office.

Smoking around Local 35, in case you haven't guessed it already, has increased at least 100 per cent. It is by Miss Sedman herself—well, she still won't touch a cigarette!

Joint Board Staff Mobilized in Drive Against Tammany

Calling the entire staff of the Joint Board to a meeting Friday, October 24, General Manager Israel Feinberg urged organization officers to redouble activities in behalf of the Labor Party for the balance of the campaign. "To insure the election of good government candidates as represented by Mayor LaGuardia, Vice President Nindó, Samuel Nul and Jacob Rosenberg."

Brother Feinberg praised the records of Mayor LaGuardia and Councilman Nindó, and asserted that New York workers should vote solidly for the election of the Supreme Court of Samuel Nul, who has for many years rendered services to the Joint Board as a member of the law firm of Markovitch, Nul, and Brother Jacob Rosenberg, president of the Musicians' Union.

Skirtmakers Busy Planning Winter Activity Schedule

An address on "Labor and the World Situation" by August Claessens was the feature of the first regular membership meeting of Local 23, skirtmakers, at the Rand School Auditorium, October 20. Manager Louis Roth made known plans for a shop chairman and chairladies' party in the near future. The consistent cooperation of the members throughout the year has inspired the affair.

The executive board will also announce its recommendations with regard to the annual celebration of the local, Louis Gordon, local chairman, has prepared a report in behalf of a committee formed for this purpose.

Cloak Joint Board Honors Brandels

Delegates to the Joint Board meeting October 15 paid respectful tribute to Supreme Court Justice Brandels, renowned jurist and humanitarian whose death recently has saddened the entire nation.

Emphasizing that he had been "the very embodiment of the democratic faith of our time," the late Justice was extolled as "the great liberal, the disinterested of yesterday who lived to see his dreams become the law of today."

The Joint Board issued a formal eulogy which recalled the fact that Justice Brandels had authored the famous "Prudent of Peace" which settled the great cloak strike of 1910 on terms that paved the way for decent working conditions in the coat and suit industry. The eulogy came to the simple conclusion: "We have lost a true friend."

"And That Ain't Tin"



Rose Sedman, secretary to Vice President Joseph Breslaw, manager of Local 35, is shown with the half-ton of silver foil she has collected for the defense program. The pressers cooperate wholeheartedly with her.

"PROMOTION" BUT NO FAIL TO YIELD WAGE CUTS, SAYS KAPLAN

"There will be no reduction in prices in response to the usual cry of 'promotions,'" Benjamin Kaplan, manager of Local 117, told the membership at its October 23 meeting. The flat statement came after attempts of manufacturers to obtain cuts in wage scales for "promotional" merchandise.

Cloak Joint Board to Attend Labor Dinner For Mrs. Roosevelt

Ever to display his appreciation of Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt's pro-labor efforts, the Joint Board has designated a committee to attend the testimonial dinner being given in her honor November 8. Sponsored by the Labor Division of the American Out Federation, the dinner will be held at the Hotel Commodore. Every section of labor in Greater New York will be represented, according to advance announcements.

PRESSERS FORM CAMPAIGN GROUP FOR LA GUARDIA

Joseph Breslaw, manager of Local 35, has announced the formation of a pressers' committee that is working closely with the AFL, Non-Partisan Committee for the Re-Election of LaGuardia.

The committee is composed of Louis E. Langer, Morris Goldovsky, Harry Slutsky, Morris Yagodinich and Abraham Rudin.

Brother Breslaw, commending the federation for its effective support of the Mayor, issued a call to the membership of Local 35 asking it to support Mayor LaGuardia through the Labor Party and AFL organizations.

The Brooklyn Division's Educational Department will set off a two-day start on Saturday, October 18, with concert music provided by Labor Stage and a brief message of welcome from General Manager Feinberg.

The International's Mandolin Orchestra and the chorus from "Pina and Needles" gave a program that was well received by the hundreds of students who attended the opening festivities. Both units were conducted by Simon Rado.

Vice President Anthony Cotrone, supervisor of the Brooklyn territory, greeted the student body, and his energetic assistant, Sam Zeldin, acted as chairman of the affair.

Following the formal program, refreshments were served. The students spent the balance of the afternoon dancing.

The cloak operators' manager likewise flatly denied requests for reductions in the production of "whites" and pastels. Numerous firms are still engaged in fall work and have no legitimate claims for price decreases, he asserted; and those launching their spring production now will not gain the desired decreases on the pretext that they are manufacturing pre-seasonal "whites" and pastels.

The "117" meeting, while considering a recommendation on staff bonuses from the International General Executive Board, voted to award lump sum payments to the local's officers and clerical staff. To be presented after the first of the year, the payments will be equal to 10 per cent of each person's total wages from July 1, 1941, to December 31, 1941.

A telegram urging outright repeal of the Neutrality Act was sent to President Franklin D. Roosevelt.

B'KLYN MAKES FINE START AT CLOARE RALLY

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27.5% OF ILGWU War Victims Aid Fund Given by Cloakmakers

On behalf of the Cloak Joint Board, Morris J. Ashken, secretary-treasurer, presented a check in the sum of \$75,000 to the general office of the International, October 18, as the organization's first payment to the ILGWU War Victims Aid Fund.

The Joint Board will make a further payment of \$50,000, which, together with the \$12,000 contributed by the workers in the cut-and-trim shops supervised by the Joint Board, will bring the organization's total contribution to \$125,000. This sum is 27.5 per cent of the entire fund raised nationally by the ILGWU.

Brother Ashken stated that the money was donated with the cloakmakers' "sincere intention to support the victims of war and fascism" and that they could always be "chopped up" to come to the aid of our unfortunate brothers and sisters throughout the world.

Do your share to preserve the American way of life. Invest regularly in Defense Savings Bonds and Stamps.

Washington

By J. C. ALLEN
Special to "Justice"

The ways of politics are strange and unpredictable, but never as strange as in the case of Fiorello H. LaGuardia, who is now a candidate to succeed himself as Mayor of New York City, with the political blessing of President Franklin D. Roosevelt.

Mayor LaGuardia is the candidate of the Republican, the Fusion, and the American Labor parties. His principal opponent is a candidate of the Democratic Party of which President Roosevelt is the titular head. All the Democratic big-wigs have endorsed District Attorney William O'Dwyer, LaGuardia's opponent. National Democratic Chairman Ed Flynn and New York Governor Herbert Lehman have gone down the line for O'Dwyer. So, too, has former Postmaster General James Pauley.

President Roosevelt, however, made a formal statement, in LaGuardia's behalf, praising him as the ablest Mayor New York had had in a generation. This statement is believed by political experts to have guaranteed the re-election of LaGuardia. The President's endorsement amount of weight in New York City.

Local Democratic leaders were dismayed, astounded, shocked and dazed. The head of their party had endorsed the opposition candidate—the Republican Party candidate—LaGuardia is also, of course, the LaGuardia needed Roosevelt's support. LaGuardia faced a very close election. The majority of the so-called Irish Catholic vote was pointed in O'Dwyer's direction. Governor Lehman was supposed to have pulled the Jewish vote in the same direction. LaGuardia could not even be sure of the Italian vote. All he was sure of was the anti-Tammany bloc.

Of course any exact calculations based on such political logic is false, but politicians know that enough voters are directed by considerations of nationality and religion to swing an election. So LaGuardia had the support of his friend, Franklin D. Roosevelt, to come through. He did. LaGuardia had come through for Roosevelt in 1940, in 1936, and 1932. He had come into the Administration as a drum beater for Roosevelt's foreign policy. He had helped draft Canadian-American defense cooperation plans, and directed the National Civilian Defense program. He had taken these assignments at a time when other national figures were decidedly shy of such things. Roosevelt couldn't fail him in his hour of political need.

It is known that LaGuardia had a strong letter of endorsement from Roosevelt in 1937, during the Mayor's last campaign for re-election. The letter was never made public because LaGuardia did not feel he needed it. He needs it this year.

Most political experts feel that Roosevelt's endorsement is a real thing for politics. Politics had been growing stale, stiff, and stodgy until the LaGuardia situation came along.

President Roosevelt is said to have in mind the New York gubernatorial election of 1945, in which the Democratic mouse candidate to succeed Governor Lehman. Mr. Roosevelt is said to feel that the candidate must be a New Dealer and a supporter of the Roosevelt foreign policy in order to win against either

Tom Dewey or Wendell Willkie, one of whom is expected to be the Republican candidate.

General Philip B. Fleming, Administrator of the Wage and Hour Division, is about to be transferred to a new post. The transfer may be accomplished by the time this column is printed. He is slated to become Federal Works Administrator, although he might be switched to an important administrative post in the OPM.

All friends of labor will regret the termination of General Fleming's association with the Wage and Hour Division. In him labor had a true friend and a stout defender. In many ways he was a block of granite to whom one could tirelessly break down wage and hour standards. He resisted threats, pleas, cajoleries, and political pressure.

This was all the more surprising because many labor leaders wept crocodile tears when Fleming, then a colonel in the regular army, was appointed to succeed Elmer Andrews, President Roosevelt was sharply attacked because he had appointed a military man to be Wage and Hour Administrator.

The result, instead, was a broad strengthening of the entire wage and hour administration, a stricter enforcement, and a harder crack on chiselers. And at this session of Congress there was no major

Autumn Wind

By MIRIAM TANK

The widowed witch's wall is unloosened on waterfallof wind in bewitched trees.

Everything runs, rocks, rolls, withling in religious ritual; the wind dreams of toppling the tombstones nailed to the breast of the hill.

Where the apples rot on the ground like dizzied clerks, and the cosmetic red shrivels where it paints, I smell the leaf death.

I look at the mountains and fields, and feel I am making a voyage over water.

Untrapped as a ghost pain wanders in me.

move to punch the Wage and Hour Law full of holes such as there was at the last session. Some of the credit for this should be pointed in Gen. Fleming's direction.

The incumbent Federal Works Administrator, liberal John Kennedy, is expected to be transferred to the Maritime Commission. His health has been poor, and he has not done a good job. However he should bring the general level of the Maritime Commission, which, today, is heavily stacked against organized labor.

The biggest and most misunderstood labor news of the week was the OPM statement about strikes. Headlines across the country said the news that the OPM had condemned strikers as allies of the aggressor, lending a false impression in many quarters.

What the OPM actually said was that strikes had the effect of aiding the enemies of democracy. This cannot be denied. Labor today is being urged by its own leaders to take the offensive in the demand for national sacrifices to defeat Hitler. The Administration is doing its best to stave off a calling on wages which would result unfairly upon millions of unskilled workers. Labor must cooperate by not yielding into the hands of its enemies the instruments of labor's own destruction. No strike decision should be made without the greatest and most careful deliberation of all the factors involved, including that of public opinion. That is the view of labor's friends within the Administration.

NEEDLES & PINS

by Yomen



"Don't forget to vote for Labor. . ."

At the MOVIES

with ALLEN SAUNDERS

"ALL THAT MONEY CAN BUY" (Radio City Music Hall, New York), is that type of film that's popularly known as a "critic's picture." Which means that critics, as a rule, go into verbal ecstasies over it, while audiences display a strange apathy. But in "All That Money Can Buy" you have a picture that, I believe, should be seen by all who profess any interest whatsoever in motion pictures. It has drama, it's beautifully acted, its direction, by William Dieterle, is sincere, honest and dramatically effective. It has all the elements of good movie-making—except for one thing. It has a story that beats the drums of doom heavily and without effect.

You may recall the story of the man who sold his soul to the devil, only to repent of his bargain. So he calls upon Daniel Webster to help him get out of his predicament. Mr. Webster, golden-tongued orator that he is, finds the devil a hard one to beat—but his stirring plea before a jury of long-dead saints in motion pictures has been so successful so his freedom.

Walter Huston, as Mr. Scratch, New England count-part of Satan, makes the picture a little more interesting. He acts as a bit of actor as I've seen in many a moon. Edward Arnold, as Webster, deserves applause for his fine eloquence, while James Craig, Simon Simon, Gene Lockhart, and others who rate a bow for their acting. "All That Money Can Buy" is really a fine film.

"NOTHING BUT THE TRUTH" (The Paramount, New York), is Bob Hope being funnier than ever. He's got a picture that has stood the test of time. As the lad who promises to tell the truth and nothing but the truth for 24 hours, Hope has his hands full—and the audience has its ribcages stirred for the more-than-an-hour that it takes to see the picture to its end. Another Hope comedy that you'll enjoy, just as I usually do enjoy that comic's efforts. Paulette Goddard, Edward Arnold, the does get around and Glenn Anders help in the festivities.

"LADIES IN RETIREMENT" (at the Capitol, New York), is a picture of the stage play that had Broadway more or less spellbound last season. I think it betters the original play, both in melody and, I believe, in performance. For Miss Lupa Lupino, who has been graduated from comedy to tragedy in her last few screen roles, plays the murderess housekeeper with dramatic understanding that is all the more intense for its very restraint.

Miss Lupino is Emily, housekeeper for Miss Fiske, a retired actress who had lived and, seemingly, acquired a certain competence. Emily has two masters who are more or less barmy and so, when they are about to be thrown into an asylum, the housekeeper persuades her mistress to invite the two pillboxed maids to be guests at Eatary House. Here, on the moors, murder is done. Emily kills her mistress rather than have her fingers thrown out. Alas, a new-do-well relative, learns of the murder, plans to blackmail Emily, only to have that harassed maiden give herself up to the police.

It's dark, dark, dreary, lightened here and there by laughs that help relieve the tedium. Charles Ivory's direction keeps the picture moving at an even pace while Ernst Toch's musical background helps emphasize the dramatic action. Louis Hayward, as Albert, does handsomely

by his role and Evelyn Keyes, as a servant, Isabel Elton, Edith Barrett, Kate Lancaster are others who make the acting in "Ladies in Retirement" worth a trip to the motion picture.

ODDS AND ENDS: "Tears" is a swell Western that has Ralph Buchanan stealing scenes away from William Holden, Glenn Ford and Claire Trevor. It's a good action. . . "Henry Albritch For President" is good, clean fun. And if you like good clean fun with some dramatic action, Louis Hayward, as Albert, does handsomely

IN THE M

Cautious Still Is Key to Success Means—"Basic Washington"

Weather Bureau

Tidal buying waves will edict and the levying of the ornaments are not typical of what may be expected to develop in the defense era. This column is that may be expected in production carefree production will be the note from now on. Manufacturers hitching their wagons to the cap of consumer demands, will carefully watch whether that star waxes or grows brighter as prices continue to rise and materials grow scarcer.

Caution, too, will take the place of free-for-all buying on the part of the consumer. For one thing, the vast plant expansion program of the federal government has leveled off and the dollars born of government spending are becoming fewer and



farther apart. Another such shot at the arm from Washington will probably have to wait until spring when the as yet-unfused and nebulous priorities-pooling program is set to take on more definite shape.

Then, again, a period of adjustment may be expected during which the consumer, faced by a new situation and continuously unstable prices, will take time out in order to see what it is all about and to know how best to spend the increased precious dollar. If the current up in department store sales means anything it is just this—that consumers are buying into the future because they expect the trend toward higher prices to continue. In many cases this amounts to stocking up and thus reducing the potential sales of the future.

But advance buying cannot continue for long. Retail prices, as measured by the Fairchild Publication's Retail Price Index, shot up about 12 per cent since 1940, and an increase of 18.7 per cent since the start of the war. Women's apparel prices jumped 20 per cent during August-September and the advance is expected to continue. At the same time mail order houses for the first time in their history are raising prices below catalogue prices, giving the higher cost of orders as reason for this action.

However, regardless of price fluctuations, the real control of future buying habits will be determined by how well national income can keep up with the cost of living. The current two "Basic Washington" series last July which reveal that cost is taking the "real buying power" by its role and Evelyn Keyes, as a servant, Isabel Elton, Edith Barrett, Kate Lancaster are others who make the acting in "Ladies in Retirement" worth a trip to the motion picture.

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MARKET

What Store Sales Spurt
in Basic Dress Season

marked the "no more silk"

the nation has revived itself. From the first of the year that power rose from 122.5 to 126 but at midyear it slipped back to 125.9 in August showing in what direction the wind may blow.

It is only after wholesale prices are translated into retail prices that the consumer begins to feel these changes. His first reaction may be that the prices are higher than he previously did, as Miss Dorothy Anderson of the New York Dress Institute pointed in a talk in Washington on October 15 this may not be the best way to meet the problem of proper budgeting. The Institute has started a newspaper, advertising campaign designed to counteract the notion of a basic dress for all purposes. Many women are willing to spend a little more for a garment that fits and wears well and then they spill it all by wearing the same dress for all seasons. They may change the color or the ornaments and think that is the only way to change the appearance of the garment. But as Miss Anderson pointed out, this may not necessarily be the most economical way of saving on clothing expenditures.

In place of the basic dress the Institute is plugging the basic wardrobe. This consists of five garments capable to meet all purposes of feminine dress. Simple wardrobe has been created for as low as \$15. This means that the woman who spends that much for one garment and then overwears it can now preserve in her wardrobe the variety that will add the much needed spice to daily living. If anything, she will wear more and not wear out of her wardrobe.

At the same time the campaign is expected to bring more work into the dress factories. Those who find that there appears to be a contradiction between the fact that the government has outlawed the use of silk in the output of the industry and the difficulty of obtaining materials are thinking a trading difficulty for a marketing difficulty. The government has not outlawed the suppliers of raw materials and those who convert them into finished fabrics have been upending the final impediment of all-over ceilings. The retail shortages in the trade exist in the retail and not the fabrics field. Many as the ceilings are announced trading will ease.

But in suitable a genuine shortage will continue to cut down the supply of ornaments, buckles, buttons, jewelry and other dress accessories and trimmings. OPA's Division of Privileges has just issued an order prohibiting the use of copper to 60 percent of its use during 1940. This is a real cut which cannot be overcome by turning to the use of plastic substitutes. Besides, so many new have been found for copper in the defense industry that not much of the output will be available for use in women's apparel.

Unseasonable weather continues to play havoc with the nation's clothing markets. Many shops have slowed down almost to the point of a standstill as the demand for heavier clothing continues to be low. A great part of the season has already passed with the light breezes and they let of it may be short, inches. Manufacturers are therefore paying more attention to the spring program with which they expect to bring this season's lost sales.

In the Book Front

Review By
Miriam
Spieghander

The Men Around Churchill

By Rene Kraus
(L. H. Lippincott Company, \$3)

To many Americans, British national character remains an unfathomable mystery. The present war, if anything, has deepened that mystery. The clue to a clearer conception of our transatlantic cousins may be found, first of all, by removing the popular caricature of the Britisher that pictures him as a well-polished satyr covering a drabbed sense of humor. Secondly, it may be found in Mr. Kraus' timely study of the fourteen men who are helping Mr. Churchill steer the British ship of state on its present course through perilous waters.

For, if any conclusion emerges from Mr. Kraus' study of the Knights who sit at Mr. Churchill's Round Table, it is that the character of British leadership is being two-dimensional, is deeper than



most of us have suspected. The heart of conflict has melted away the seemingly odd English mannerisms and has revealed the hidden resources of strength and imagination needed to destroy the fascist enemy. And as presented in Mr. Kraus' more than dozen pictures, the leaders of Britain glow with a warmth that makes even their earlier mistakes understandable, to a degree.

Indeed, if the author errs at all it is because he has included too much of the raw color in his portraits. This is no time to find fault with men who are now doing all in their power to defeat the enemy of civilization. Lovers of democracy all over the world will long be indebted to the splendid unity of purpose which has cut across odd established class and social lines in the embattled island. At the same time there is no useful purpose served in violating the objectivity with which history should be written or in overcalling him a mystic and summing up his character by saying, "And the ambassador himself, famous as a religious mystic, reads the Bible every night. Small wonder that there appears to be something enigmatic about him—Perfect purity, also, is an enigma of our times." This perfect shush reveals the ease with which the author can sometimes find heroes, big and little, to worship.

Perhaps it is because character is a very elusive quality in men. Perhaps it is because we are too close to these men to form a proper perspective, but, whatever the reason, Mr. Kraus writes his book too much. Mr. Churchill's knights

Storm of Night

By MAX PRESS

It is not in the final drawing of the dream.
It is not in the closing down of blessed skies.
It is not in the touching of the lowered for star.
But in the burning and the ache that beauty lies.

If you would seek for wonder at the dizzy crash.
You shall find it only at the stubborn rocks below;
If you would seek a solace past man's little life
The sun's strange peace shall reach you through the taunt and blow.

It does not lie where lights of harbor have been reached.
It lies where storm is and where sudden wreck lurks near.
It is the passion and the sweat and fierce attempt
That gives the glory to the thing that is so dear.

Not in the cool perfection of completed hopes.
But in the fevered climbing of the blind toward light
Shall be found the recompense of hurt and grief.
Not in the calm of dawn, but in the storm of night.

In shining armor have, most of them, aimed in the past and for that very reason we honor them even more in the present. Sir Archibald Sinclair, Sir Kingsley Wood, Anthony Eden and Lord Halifax have been able to overcome, in varying degrees, the old school ties that bound them to that past. On the other hand, A. V. Alexander, Arthur Greenwood, Attlee, Morrison, and Bevin have been able to raise labor's vision above the old stock wages and hours conflicts. The Empire's soldiers under Dill and Wavell are performing admirably in the face of tremendous odds. And even those too unchangeable, Beaverbrook and Cripps, have been given positions of utmost trust and importance in the war machinery.

Mr. Kraus shows signs of having worked hurriedly. In well-written prose he often mixes his generalizations with snap judgments. In fact his portraits become better as they grow shorter. At times, as in writing about Clement Attlee, he will say, "He shows rhetoric as if he were not quite gentlemanly" and then seven pages later, "Perhaps his rhetoric was a trifle too elaborate, too literary." But above all Mr. Kraus needs to remember that these men have grown great by acknowledging their errors and not by hiding them.

To "Keep 'em Flying" you must "Keep on Buying" Defense Savings Bonds and Stamps regularly.



By SUSAN WHITE

We read in the newspapers that nutrition experts are hoping that the Draft will change the eating habits of the nation, because a lot of the young men who have been called to the colors will be getting enough to eat for the first time in their lives, and because most of them will be eating the proper things for us women. If we simply cannot afford to buy enough to eat, no examples set by the army can help us. But if we can afford (as most of us can) to get the correct minimum essentials necessary to keep our-

dispensable in our daily diet, and the best way to prepare them for health purposes. We have, as women, to start regarding ourselves as adjuncts to the medical profession, as the first line of defense against national disease, and to regard our jobs of cooking and dining meals as our part in a program of national health building.

With that in mind, a lot of us can start learning right now how to make menfolk when they come home on leave. The temptation is, naturally, to feed them—and cure lives—all the things which we have served in the past, particularly the favorite dishes. It is a laudable temptation—It given way to in my opinion. A much more laudable one would be to write to the War Department, or to our hero's commanding officer, and ask just what sort of diet has been served that has produced such marvelous results—for the results are marvelous.

There are no vast sums being spent to feed each individual soldier. It is not even true that bulk menfolk when they come home on leave. The temptation is, naturally, to feed them—and cure lives—all the things which we have served in the past, particularly the favorite dishes. It is a laudable temptation—It given way to in my opinion. A much more laudable one would be to write to the War Department, or to our hero's commanding officer, and ask just what sort of diet has been served that has produced such marvelous results—for the results are marvelous.

We can do the same in our own homes.

But first, of course, we have to find out what it is all about, what there is so wonderful in certain ways of eating that is lacking in others. It is not enough to guess vaguely that some foods are good for us and others not so good. It certainly is not enough to let habits and custom rule day after day, for which habits have shown good results up to now.

On the contrary, what we have to do entails a little effort, in that it involves obtaining charts prepared by experts on the subject of our nutritional needs. (The U. S. Department of Health can and will send you free a wealth of material on the subject on receipt of a written request. So will many of the larger food products companies.) When we have obtained these charts, we must determine that whatever we eat or serve shall actually contain the required amounts of vitamins and calories each and every day. Anything we eat or serve in addition must not be served in place of necessary calorie or vitamin intake.

This is going to involve considerable planning of our menu, and it may involve dropping altogether certain luxury foods unless our incomes are higher than average. But the results will be well worthwhile. Instead of haphazard eating, we shall have planned, well-calculated meals, each of which contains the absolute essentials of healthy living. We shall discover—as many of us have already—that if it costs us more at the grocery or vegetable store, it costs us less at the doctor's office, and that, in general, the difference between eating properly and eating foolishly is not one of cost.

We are intelligent people. We ought to be as concerned about our health as our employers about our work. We have just as good reasons for wanting to keep healthy as the army has for wanting to keep men healthy. Then let us take our examples from the warship and the army. Let us do as good a job at meal-planning as we do at gunnery, and let us copy the army's healthful feeding for maximum health.

Three Little Non-Union Maids



IN THE SOUTHWEST

CLOSED SHOP PACT PROTECTS 3,000 AT FOREST CITY DRESS AS 10-YEAR DRIVE SUCCEEDS

Mound City Glamourettes



Nuff sed! . . . St. Louis ILGWU is proud of them. A panel of most likeables from Lowenbaum Manufacturing—dressmakers all.

LOWENBAUM PACT IS RATIFIED; VACATION, WAGE INCREASE WON

A renewed agreement with the Lowenbaum Manufacturing Company, dress manufacturers, St. Louis, Mo., was unanimously accepted by the workers of that shop at a special meeting October 9.

The new agreement includes guaranteed average earnings for piece workers, paid vacations, and wage increases for cutters and other time workers.

An agreement with the Lowenbaum shop at Sparta, Ill., is being negotiated at present.

Cupid Works Overtime in Office at St. Louis

Crude Prenzel, assistant to the financial secretary of the two St. Louis Joint Boards, and George Glass, member of Cutters' Local 16, who was active in ILGWU organizational drives in Minneapolis and San Antonio, were married October 5. They are honeymooning in Mexico.

Stanley Miller, vice president of Cutters' Local 16, and Virginia Stroup, Local 104, formerly active in the organization campaign of the Donnelly Garment Company in Kansas City, have also been married.

INFANT WEAR PARLEY ON IN SAN ANTONIO

Conferences for a renewal of the agreement covering the infants' and children's wear industry in San Antonio have begun.

A guaranteed fair average hourly wage for piece workers, increased wages for time workers and yearly paid vacations for all workers in the industry are among the union's demands.

"241" Marks 5th Year

Local 341, St. Louis Embroiders and pleaters, celebrated its fifth anniversary October 18. All members of the local, representatives of the Cloak and Dress Joint Boards and invited manufacturers were present.

Hazel Ross, local president, and Edna Deskin, secretary, presided.

"394" and "398" Elect

At special by-elections Doris Simpson was elected secretary of Local 394, Hillsboro, Ill., and Mary Opelt was elected secretary of Local 398, Belleville, Ill.

ENLIST TODAY in Your Union Cause

She's a Queen

Dorothy Seymour, employed in the Portway Garment Company No. 3 shop, was named Queen of Local 183 at its annual "coronation" ceremony after St. Louis cotton dressmakers had selected her in a secret ballot.

St. Louis Sets Up Bowling Teams

A new bowling team, sponsored by the Southwestern Regional office, has made its debut in the league (formed by the local and union shops in St. Louis). The team consists of Ethel Smith, league secretary; Irene Flier, vice president; Rowena Dundon and Florence Gielick. Lydia Meinecke was elected captain.

The captains of other union teams are Loreta O'Brien, Bernard Deane; Lee Park, Doris Dress; Marie Knorr, Carley Dress; Billie Lohr, Missouri Pleating; Bertha Bales, Sel Mor Underwear; Blanche Grayson, Portway No. 2 shop; Rose Dolde, Portway No. 1 shop; Eleanor Spenceman, Mutual Underwear; Grace Cooper, Susan Shaine Dress; Ann Zivic, Local 363, and Verne Schmidt, Local 16.

Boulevard Frocks Pact Shows Gains

Wage increases and a week's vacation with pay were obtained in a recently signed supplementary agreement for several hundred workers employed by Boulevard Frocks, Minneapolis, Minn.

The vacation clause, effective next summer, covers all workers employed more than a year; piece workers are guaranteed average earnings of not less than 45 cents an hour; time workers receive increases.

At a special meeting of Local 236, which comprises the Boulevard Frocks workers, these gains were approved by a large majority.

Advances Recorded At Gerson Parlays

Conferences looking toward an agreement renewal are being held with the Gerson & Kaplan Company, dress manufacturers, Houston, Tex.

The firm has already agreed to grant yearly paid vacations for workers employed a year or more; 33 increases to cutters and an average hourly wage for piece workers.

Yangible Thanks

The workers of the Parter Dress, N.Y., have presented their chairman, Max Maben, with a wrist watch to show their appreciation for his consistent work.

The presentation committee consisted of Mary Valaskis, Greta Barov, Freda Shoener, Sam Margolis, Saul Green, William Adler.

Believe It or Not . . .



New home of ILGWU locals in St. Louis.

(Continued from Page 1)
joined the St. Louis general strike. All the cutters who walked out and the majority of the operators lost their jobs as a result.

In 1935 another strike was declared against Forest City and after many months of bitter struggle, this strike was also lost. Three years ago at a National Labor Relations Board hearing of the complaint filed against the company for discharging several union members, an agreement was finally reached. It did not give the union full recognition, but did provide that all union discrimination should be adjudicated by a commission named jointly by the company and the union. That agreement did not work out successfully, but during the many years of struggle the union managed to organize more than 600 employed in one of the company's most important contracting shops.

Recently, when the commission agreement was about to expire, the union began making preparations for another large-scale organizational campaign and for a nation-wide publicity drive against the company. A publicity campaign had been conducted against Forest City several years before and the union was preparing to do it again on a larger scale.

The company then realized that the ILGWU would never give up. It saw that after ten years of struggle, the union was still on the job with great vigor and ready for a new drive. The company then favored particularly the extensive publicity campaign the union was preparing. The result was that negotiations between the two sides were begun.

The chief negotiator was Mr. A. A. Ahner, in charge of the company's labor relations.

After several years of struggle, the union had driven Mr. Ahner's detective agency out of the Kansas City and major St. Louis garment shops. The Forest City was to last remaining stronghold in the garment industry. Unions in other industries did their share in fighting the Ahner agency and the major victory of the new year was recently forced to recognize and deal with unions.

Ahner, when the tide turned, suddenly decided that the Forest City could no longer successfully fight the union, and he approached it about negotiating an agreement. After three months of negotiations an agreement was signed. It is the greatest single achievement of the union in this section.

In addition to those Forest City workers already in the ILGWU, more than 1,800 will join within the next 30 days.

The official announcement of the signing of the agreement will be made at a special luncheon gathering at the Missouri Athletic Club in St. Louis, Saturday, November 1. At this gathering, the officers of the union, the executives of the company, newspapermen and prominent men of the community will be told of the results of 19 years' struggle, and for the first time in its history the company will formally admit that industry is a common enterprise and that both workers and employers must cooperate to accomplish beneficial results for all. Needless to say, the membership in St. Louis feels the union has accomplished an extraordinary feat which will have far-reaching results.

Little Rock Active

Organizer Verma, Grayson and Antonette Carnall in Little Rock, Ark., are helping to stimulate the local organization campaign.

Morris Levin, attorney, visited Little Rock last Saturday in connection with a lawsuit being filed against a manufacturer in that city for an injury sustained in the shop by a union member.

The member is at present in a hospital.

SIX-YEAR CAMPAIGN ENDS AS L. N. GROSS, CLEVELAND, SIGNS

(Continued from Page 1)

back to the factory after that strike, however, they found a "house divided against itself" which nullified the gains won through that struggle.

The Gross contract provides for wage increases to all week workers, piece committees in all piece work departments, prices to be based on 50 cents per hour for skilled operations and 47½ cents per hour for the semi-skilled.

"More important than the actual gains under the written contract," Katovsky adds, "is the spirit in which the pact was concluded. Both sides showed a sincere desire to cooperate in making this a relationship between the firm and the union which would reflect credit on both. We are proud indeed of this achievement."

Coat, Dress Renewal Talks

Negotiations for the renewal of the collective agreement have been under way for several days with representatives of the cloak association without any tangible results thus far. Conferences in the other branches will wait upon the outcome of negotiations in the cloak industry.

Organization Drive

The signing of the Gross agreement has stimulated the drive to unionize the other shops in Cleveland. Committees of active members are daily visiting non-union workers and are making considerable progress.

Negotiations with two non-union firms are under way at present.

The Next Season

The Cleveland market is looking forward to an early start of the spring season. Samples and duplicates are already being made in some shops. Some employers plan to leave their salesmen on the road by November 1.

Anne Ramsey Visits Cleveland

Jack Blair, ILGWU educational director, had arranged for Miss Anne Ramsey to visit the Cleveland area for 10 days. The Cleveland Joint Board planned a schedule of meetings for Sister Ramsey which covered practically every local in the district. As a result of Miss Ramsey's visit, the Cleveland Educational Committee is considering the establishment of a Red Cross Auxiliary and several other projects.



Doris Simpson, secretary, Local 394, Hillsboro, Ill.

IN EASTERN COTTON GARMENT AREA

Fall River Presents Portrait



The Fall River District presented this portrait to Vice President Elias Reiberg at staff meeting of the department at the Hotel Abbey, October 11. In the group are (left to right) William Ross, district supervisor; Brother Reiberg, Desmond Bege, president, Local 178; John Blomfield, artist.

REGIONAL CONFERENCES

Meetings of Shop Chairladies and Representatives Will Strengthen Union Through Discussion Of Common Problems

By ELIAS REISBERG, V.P.
Director, Cotton Garment Department

Regular regional inter-state conferences as proposed by the Cotton Garment Department staff at its recent meeting will do much to establish genuine functional democracy for our members, many of whom are new to the union and its democratic traditions. Each of these conferences will be in itself a "little convention," although without the legislative authority or prestige of a convention itself.

But in the exchange of experiences and the common discussion of problems and tactics, these conferences will provide a medium for just strengthening of the union in every shop in every district. The shop chairladies and their most active members will be able to bring back home a story of union progress which should impress our members with the growth of the influence and prestige of the International.

The Cotton Garment Department first began such conferences in 1936, barely a year after it was founded. Annually thereafter (except in 1940 when it was postponed because of the International's convention), we have held these interstate conferences and have found them extremely valuable.

The growth of the department, especially in the past two years, has now made the holding of a single conference for all our locals impracticable. It was proposed therefore to hold free regional conferences, in order that shop representation be large enough but that the meeting itself be small enough to provide for a thorough discussion of our problems and the reaching of constructive decisions.

With these conferences, in addition to its regular organizational and educational routine, our staff can look forward to a busy winter.

Leak Signs in Oswego

Final clean-up of the once anti-union Oswego underwear market occurred when the Leak Manufacturing Company signed a closed shop contract which provided for an increase in the minimum and a five-cent hourly rate for all male workers.

DUBINSKY SPEAKER AT STAFF MEETING; LAUDS DEPARTMENT

The annual staff conference and luncheon of the Cotton Garment Department was held Saturday, October 11, at the Hotel Abbey.

A feature of the luncheon was the presentation to Vice President Reiberg of a portrait of himself in oils, executed by the well-known artist, John Blomfield, on commission of the Fall River local. Desmond Bege, chairman of the Fall River District Council, made the presentation speech.

William Ross, district manager of Southern Massachusetts and Rhode Island, acted as toastmaster and introduced Brothers Dubinsky and Reiberg. President Dubinsky paid high tribute to Reiberg for "his idealistic spirit and loyalty to union principles."

"The Cotton Garment Department," Dubinsky declared, "did not wait for advantageous opportunities but with abundant idealism and energy took for itself the task of conquering altogether 'unorganizable' areas. The best proof of its success lies in the character of its present membership, a living symbol that fraternity and brotherhood are the basis on which the union is built."

Present as guests at the luncheon were several New York vice presidents.

At the morning conference, it was decided to hold regional interstate conferences at which local and shop representatives could meet and exchange experiences. Three parties are planned: one in Pennsylvania to include delegates from central New Jersey and Delaware; another in Massachusetts for the New England states; and a third in Up-State New York. The place and date of these conferences will be announced shortly.

1,200 ATTEND HAR-LEE BANQUET; CELEBRATE VACATION WITH PAY

Twelve hundred enthusiastic union members at the Har-Lee Manufacturing Company at Fall River, Mass., nation's largest maker of cotton dresses, celebrated their first "vacation-with-pay" at a huge banquet there at which President Dubinsky was guest of honor.

It was a gala affair which expressed the joyous appreciation of these new unionists with gains they have already won through organization. In tribute to his leadership, President Dubinsky was presented with a silver plaque mounted on rich mahogany. Dubinsky's portrait was etched in the silver.

Desmond Bege, chairman of the Fall River District Council, introduced Vice President Elias Reiberg who acted as toastmaster. President Dubinsky praised the Har-Lee workers for their cooperation and their spirited conduct during the difficult period of negotiations and pledged the union to ceaseless efforts to improve the general welfare of labor. He stressed that the ILOUW tolerated no discrimination against any worker because of race, religion or color.

Mrs. Ben Howe, widow of President Roosevelt's late secretary and now postmistress, praised the union as a constructive force in the community. Among others who spoke were George Howes of Boston, the union's attorney; William Ross, district manager; and Alvin Bopkin on behalf of the firm.

The plaque was presented to President Dubinsky by two workers of the shop.

WEEKLY PAPER, RADIO SERIAL MARK HARRISBURG GIVE; CUTTERS ASK ACTION BY NLRB

The ILOUW "all-out" organization campaign among 2,000 garment workers in the widespread Harrisburg region took on added momentum last week after a flying visit to the territory by

7 1/2% Increase Ends Wilkes-Barre Strike

After a two-week strike of 150 workers which followed a lockout, a supplementary agreement was reached with the Pioneer Manufacturing Company, children's dress manufacturer of Wilkes-Barre, Pa. The new agreement provided for a 7 1/2 per cent increase for piece workers which was made retroactive to September 15.

It was also agreed that when the present agreement expires January 1, 1942, provision for vacation with pay will be included in the new pact. The sum of \$355.56, held in trust by the union through a previous agreement, will be contributed as the initial payment toward a vacation fund.

The settlement was negotiated by Vice President Elias Reiberg, Pennsylvania State Supervisor David Glingold, and J. Zimmerman, district manager.

SHAWMUT IGNORES UNION MAJORITY

Despite the fact that an overwhelming majority of the 250 workers at the Shawmut Knitting Mill at Easton, Mass., designated the ILOUW as collective bargaining agent, the firm has ignored all efforts by Jack Halpern, manager of the Eastern Massachusetts area, to arrive at an amicable settlement.

Union officers declared that unless the company changed its attitude quickly, drastic action would be taken. The campaign, Halpern's direction, was conducted by Organizers Henry Rides and Victor Depex.

Shepperton Contract

A union contract won vacation with pay and upward revision of piece rates for 80 workers of the Shepperton Sportswear Company, Shepperton, Pa., blouse and sportswear manufacturer. The pact established a 40-hour week with time-and-a-half for overtime and included an "escalator" clause providing that the wage question be reopened if living costs go up. Hol Greene, Rumby-Shawmut district manager, negotiated the contract.

Leaders in Up-State N. Y. Town



Here's the executive board of Local 245, Canandaigua, N. Y.: (Standing, left to right) Catherine F. Cutrie, Clara B. Becker, Felicia Brewitt, Palma Felici (Seated, left to right) Dorothy Vangelisti, Mae Cutrie, Micky B. Acquisti. The history of the union in the town is a saga of devotion. After a 10-week strike in 1936 a group of girls was determined to stand up and held union cards through thick and thin until a union contract was signed this year.

Louis Stulberg, director of the ILOUW Central Organization Department. Campaign strategy was laid out at a conference of 15 organizers which was addressed by Stulberg, David Glingold, Pennsylvania district supervisor of the Cotton Garment Department, and Michael Johnson, Harrisburg district manager.

The appearance of "Good News," a weekly tabloid newspaper with news of campaign progress, was greeted by the unorganized workers with real enthusiasm. Plans have also been completed for a radio serial drama, "Three Sisters," which will picture the front and shop life of a typical Harrisburg family.

The National Labor Relations Board has been asked to certify the ILOUW as collective bargaining agent for the Blooming manufacturing Company cutting department, where all but one of the workers have signed union cards. At a conference with firm officials, attended by Glingold, Johnson and Sidney Handler, the firm's attorney, it was agreed that if the NLRB certified the cutting department as a collective bargaining unit, negotiations for these workers would begin immediately.

Meanwhile, union organizers continued house-to-house visits in cutting towns and cities. They found a warm reaction for the union message wherever they went.

The campaign at Blooming was intensified recently when an organized opposition within the shop, calling themselves "loyal employees," began daily distribution of scurrilous circulars about the union. The true character of this "loyal employees" group was revealed when it was discovered that the circulars were not only being distributed in the Blooming plant and branches, but also at Quaker Maid, a Kaplan & Elms subsidiary.

The circulars were regarded by union organizers as testimony to the effectiveness of the ILOUW campaign. The union has been prompt to speak each lie and, when the "loyal employees" circulars began to libel and slander workers who had signed union cards, the entire shop joined in condemning them.

Chief centers of union activity include four plants of the Blooming firm, the children's dresses, the main plant and two contracting subsidiaries of Harrisburg Children's Dress Company, two Kaplan & Elms subsidiaries, and two plants of Schick & Leland in the area. The campaign, under the general supervision of Stulberg, is being directed by Glingold with the assistance of Johnson and the ILOUW staff in Harrisburg.

Canandaigua Corset Workers Celebrate

Workers at the Miller Corset Company, Canandaigua, N. Y., celebrated the grant of a local charter and a new contract at a banquet October 18 at the Canandaigua Hotel. Among the speakers were Vice President Elias Reiberg, State Supervisor Max Werler, Organizer Peigi Levitt who led the historic strike several years ago, and Mae Cutrie, local president, who acted as toastmaster.

Celebrate Reading Anniversary

Local 93, Reading, celebrated its eighth anniversary October 18 with a banquet at Rahaj Temple. More than 300 were present. Andrew Kliff, local president, acted as chairman. Among the speakers were Henry Bump, former Socialist Mayor of Reading; Vice President Elias Reiberg, District Manager Leo Berenski, and a representative of the David Crystal firm.

BIG CROSSTOWN OPENING OF ILGWU ATHLETIC CENTER

The ILGWU Athletic Center was officially opened on Tuesday evening, October 14, at the Church of All Nations. The gathering for the new gym and pool program during the first few days exceeded all expectations.

A better year for a program that has developed into a permanent and satisfactory project is now assured. Tuesday and Thursday, both scheduled as co-ed nights, chalked up large turnouts. Besides a short period of calisthenics, members indulged in various games such as volleyball, badminton, basketball and boxing. Swimming which has gained wide appeal with the groups received more than its usual attention. A considerable interest in life-saving courses was also observed.

Needless to say the time spent by any union member at the gym is well spent. It is doubtful whether any organization gives so much for so little. A season pass for 36 cents entitles its holder to admission to any of the gymnasium classes. These classes are always under the supervision of capable athletic instructors.

Inquire at your local office for season passes and come to the gym with your friends.

Union Members Take To Bowling; Flock To Ten-Pin Alleys

Bowling, or tenpins, ushered its way into the hearts of the ILGWU members on Wednesday evening, October 15, at the Edison Recreation Alley. Capacity through galleries to participate in the new sport sponsored by the Athletic Division.

Large groups from Locals 135, 32, 62, 89 and 152, mostly beginners, tried the wooden floors for more than two hours of exercise and amusement.

Knocking them down is quite an art and members rolled themselves dizzy in mastering it. Plans are being made to relieve the congestion at the Edison by securing other alleys for Friday evenings. The fee for members is 15 cents per game. For further information consult your local director or Athletic Division, 3 West 16th Street, New York City.

ILGWU NEGRO CHORUS STARTS REHEARSALS

The ILGWU Negro Chorus will hold its first rehearsal of the song "Sing Freedom" on Monday, November 3, with Leonard De Paer starting his third year as director of the group.

The chorus will rehearse regularly at Labor Stage on Monday and Wednesday evenings at 8.

Work will begin immediately toward the production of "Sing Freedom," a script by Lewis Allan, composer of the famous "Strange Fruit."

All ILGWU choruses—General, Negro and Jewish—invite new members. Apply at Labor Stage, 196 West 33rd Street.

Out-of-Town Gossip

In addition to the New York locals, it is now reported that some of the out-of-town locals are also preparing for the coming winter campaign.

Local 221, Elizabeth, ILGWU girls' chapter, has begun practicing and is preparing for the defense of its title. Local 160, Bayonne, has organized a swimming class for its members on Tuesday nights. Local 220, Newark, under the guidance of Eric Haas, is conducting a gym for both girls and boys interested in basketball. Local 132, Bridgeport, under the supervision of Sam Janis, is organizing swimming and life-guard instruction classes for its group on Monday nights.

Other locals will shortly announce their newly organized activities. Keep up the good work.

MARCH AGAINST PREJUDICE
FOR NEGRO RACE IDEAS.

SPORT SHOTS

By PHIL FOX

A benefit game and dance sponsored by Local 102 with proceeds to be donated to the Abe Rothman family will be held at the Central Needle Trades High School gym on December 12 against an all-star college aggregation. Abe Rothman was one of the original boys who gave Local 102 its start in the basketball world. He was well liked and popular with his team mates. After a lingering illness he passed away last week.

Leo Cohen, popular and versatile instructor for the ILGWU, has been appointed athletic director at the State Penal Institution in Ellenville, N. Y. Good luck!

Phil Clark, former coach of the Local 22 girls' team and outstanding athlete at NYU more than a decade ago, will replace Leo Cohen as new gym and pool instructor.

A gentleman revered by all is Herb Wright who guides the destinies of Local 62 girls' team.

A bouquet and orchids to Marty and Mrs. Cohen. The one-time coach and adviser of Local 102's basketball team showed up in the stock

ILGWU BASKETBALL TOURNAMENT STARTS SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 15

Both the girls' and boys' teams participating in the ILGWU Basketball Tournament are preparing diligently for their opening games scheduled for November 15 at the Central Needle Trades High School.

Advance reports and dirt indications promise exceedingly keen competition. The men's division, sparked by such fine teams as those of Local 95, 66 and of the Workmen's Circle, expects a closely contested brand of basketball. Youth and veterans alike will do much to mold these quints into outstanding contenders for divisional honors.

The girls' division will find Local 221, Elizabeth, and Local 62, underground workers, closely grouped for titular honors, with Local 89 and possibly Local 220, Newark, supplying a deceptive type of power and spirited opposition that may upset

Prize Winner

Dorothy Lee Richards, active member of Local 76, Chicago, shared prize in essay contest of her experiences at ILGWU Institute, University of Wisconsin, 1941.

Lucky King



Here's Dorothy Seymour, elected "Queen" of Local 162, Portnoy Shop No. 2. There must be terrific competition for the job of king.

column with a bouncing baby girl last week.

Cut-rate football tickets for all New York American games played every Sunday at the Yankee Stadium may be obtained at the Athletic Division office, 3 West 16th Street.

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the champs and runners-up of last year. Games will be scheduled from 3 P.M. to 11:30 P.M. Sessions starting at 8 and 9:30 P.M. will provide the highlight games, to be followed by dancing.

General admission will be 25 cents.

General Garment, Local 352, Seeks Improved Contract

Negotiations are under way in San Francisco for a new, improved agreement to replace a contract between a subsidiary of the Pacific Coast Garment Manufacturers' Association, and Local 352 General Garment Workers' Union, which expired October 31.

The agreement asked will cover more than 600 workers, including the city's Chinese workers, in dress and sportswear shops.

Improvements demanded include shortening of the work-week from 40 hours to 37½ hours; a week's vacation with pay; pay for Independence Day, Labor Day, Thanksgiving Day and Christmas; permanent employment status after a one-week trial period; automatic increases in wages with every 3 per cent increase in the cost of living as indicated by U. S. Department of Labor statistics; prohibition against the substitution of work on Saturdays and holidays for days not worked during the week.

Negotiations are being carried on by Brother Henry Zacharin, manager of the San Francisco Joint Board, and Brother Ted Goldstein, manager of Local 352.

Vice President Louis Levy, Pacific Coast representative, declared that Local 352 is to be affiliated with the Joint Board, and Brother Goldstein is to become business agent of the Joint Board for Local 352.

THE WEST COAST

LOS ANGELES ILGWU ENTERTAINS BRESLAW, PLOTKIN ON WAY EAST

Vice President Joseph Breslaw of Local 35, New York, and Midwestern Organizer Abraham Plotkin, delegates to the AFL convention in Seattle, Wash., were honored at two events during a visit to Los Angeles.

50 Soldiers Guests At Halloween Party

An outstanding event on the ILGWU social calendar, Los Angeles will take place November 1 at a Halloween costume party to be held jointly by Local 266, Sportswear and Miscellaneous Workers' Union, and Mode O'Day Local 384. More than 50 army men from Southern California will be guests of the union.

Vice President Louis Levy, Pacific Coast representative, will present a check for \$300 to the United Service Organizations for the Southern California hospitality fund. The contribution will be used to make up the armed forces of the nation feel welcome in the cities when they are on leave and to relieve the monotony of army life.

The \$300 was collected by the ILGWU members of the old Cloak and Dress Joint Board by Max Segal, chairman of the combined board. Brother Segal remains chairman of the Cloak Joint Board. Vice President Levy installed as dressmaker's union, as chair of the new Joint Board. George Cohen was named as vice chairman, Morris Solomon as secretary, and John Meisner as treasurer.

Dancing, games and other attractions will feature the party. Contests will be held for the best costumes, and prizes awarded.

Separate Board For Dressmakers Formed in L. A.

A new Dress Joint Board to represent workers in the Los Angeles dress industry was installed Wednesday night, Oct. 8, by Louis Levy, International vice president and Pacific Coast director of the ILGWU.

The dress board was installed after the disbanding of the old Cloak and Dress Joint Board by Max Segal, chairman of the combined board. Brother Segal remains chairman of the Cloak Joint Board. Vice President Levy installed as dressmaker's union, as chair of the new Joint Board. George Cohen was named as vice chairman, Morris Solomon as secretary, and John Meisner as treasurer.

The following board members representing the three locals were elected to the Dress Joint Board: Local 96—Ethel McGee, Local 140—Rose Harrington, Local 141—Lorena McGee, Local 142—Lorena McGee, Local 143—Lorena McGee, Local 144—Lorena McGee, Local 145—Lorena McGee, Local 146—Lorena McGee, Local 147—Lorena McGee, Local 148—Lorena McGee, Local 149—Lorena McGee, Local 150—Lorena McGee.

Vice President Levy told the Joint Board members, executive board members and active members present at the installation party that the separation of the combined board was effected because the growth of the dressmakers' union made the step necessary.

He said dressmakers can be assured the International and the dressmakers are just as solidly behind them now as they had been in the past.

The installation took place at union headquarters, 215 East Eighth Street. Refreshments were served. Both the Dress and Cloak Joint Boards will retain offices in the Eighth Street headquarters.

In Vice President Breslaw's own words, "We were given a grand reception—a committee carrying banners of welcome met us at the station when we got to Los Angeles on October 21; it rained, and Los Angeles had the heaviest earthquake in eight years. What more could you ask for?"

On Wednesday night a meeting in honor of the delegates was held at Labor Temple, with executive board members, joint board members, shop chairmen and active members in attendance.

On Friday night, October 24, they were guests of honor at a dinner arranged by Pressers' Local 97, Los Angeles' "Little Local 35." The committee in charge of the dinner included B. Yellin, chairman of Local 97; S. Surasky, secretary of the local; H. Rubenstein, Rubin Bergman and D. Frankel.

At the meeting October 22 both Vice President Breslaw and Brother Plotkin complimented Los Angeles upon its progress since the days they were last together, and the ILGWU here. "It seems as if I had come into a new city when I arrived in Los Angeles yesterday," said Brother Plotkin.

Both Vice President Breslaw and Brother Plotkin praised the convention for backing President Roosevelt's foreign policy and for urging all-out aid to Russia.

Vice President Plotkin was the chairperson of the evening.

ANTI-ILGWU SMEAR DRIVE BOGS DOWN

Los Angeles labor-haters have failed in recent attempts to discredit the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union.

Despite efforts of anti-labor forces to have the ILGWU branded a "union of thugs and terrorists," the union recently received a high compliment from a magistrate in the Los Angeles Municipal Court. Judge Harold B. Landreth commended the union during a case involving the ILGWU. "I think the union involved in this strike is one of the most intelligent and best controlled and managed union that there is."

"Open House" Party Held At New Sportswear Office

Los Angeles labor leaders and a number of other prominent local people were guests of the ILGWU when "open house" was held at the new union sportswear headquarters.

The attractive new headquarters house Locals 384 and 266 and the International offices in Los Angeles. Two floors of the Chabrier Hotel Building, across the street from the Los Angeles Examiner, were remodelled and converted into offices. There are a number of conference rooms and one large hall containing "little theatre" stage. Modern chrome furniture is used in most of the rooms.

Executive board members and shop chairmen from Mode O'Day Local 384 and Sportswear and Miscellaneous Local 266, Los Angeles, met jointly Monday evening, October 27, to plan an extensive winter educational, organizational and social program.

I. L. G. W. U.

Education in Activities

The Hannah M. Stone Memorial Lectures

A series of five lectures on "Marriage and the Family in Modern Society" has been announced by the 35th Street, New York City. The series will be held Tuesday evenings, at 8:15, beginning November 11.

The lectures have been arranged in connection with the Hannah M. Stone Memorial Fund. Dr. Stone, a pioneer in the study of social hygiene, who recently died, frequently appeared before IGLWU audiences. Among the lecturers are Dr. Ira S. Wise, Dr. Sidney E. Goldstein, Dr. John Haynes Holmes, Annam Scheinfeld, Sidonie M. Gruenberg, Anita Block, Dr. Algreen Black, and Dr. Will Durant. Admission is 25 cents.

Under the Microscope

By A. R.

"Does higher education pay?" is a question that thoughtful statesmen must have asked themselves repeatedly as they see our campuses and academic institutions turned over to football and fraternity week-ends.

"Does workers' education pay?" is a question no less mooted among labor statesmen. And some who have seen union "educational" work confined almost entirely to beer and bowling also wonder whether the fault lies with those who expected too much or those who delivered too little.

The labor movement has neither time nor room for "sacred cows." The labor movement has no rich unions or comfortable endowments. By comparison with almost every

other type of contemporary social institution, we subsist on a minimum income and we are pledged to a maximum of service to our members. Any activity which, over a period of time, proves useless or extravagant must be discarded regardless of intrinsic value or sentimental attachment. So it is that workers' education must expect to be constantly measured up against the stiff test of its value to the union as a whole. Only if educational departments demonstrate effectively their continued usefulness in this respect can they expect to retain the support of the union.

It is in the effort to examine the facts and to evaluate the role of the educational work in the various locals today that we are presenting a series of reports on educational activities in different cities. Every effort has been made to present an accurate picture, pointing to shortcomings as well as successes.

Montreal

The cloakmakers of Montreal have had an IGLWU charter for over 25 years. But it was not until the great organization campaign of 1936-37 that the dress industry was organized and the IGLWU established as a major factor in the industrial life of the city. The union today includes 6,800 members: 5,000 silk dressmakers, 1,500 cloakmakers, 300 embroidery workers. Industrial relations are satisfactory, morale is high, and the union enjoys an enviable prestige. The story of these four years of progress is one of constant and parallel effort in educational as well as organizational work.

The Educational Department was established immediately after the successful conclusion of the 1937 strike, under the far-sighted leadership of Vice President Rose Pesotta and Brother Bernard Shane, general supervisor for Montreal. It was created specifically to deal with certain immediate problems. Thousands of new members had to learn the ABC of unionism. The influence of the Catholic Byrdcliffe was strong among the 85 per cent French-speaking membership and had in the past tended to identify union and communism. French-speaking teachers were also scarce, largely for the same reason.

The union backed the problem vigorously. An educational committee, composed of representatives

from the eight Montreal locals and two joint boards (cloak and dress), prepared a budget, engaged a full-time director, obtained the assistance of an advisory committee of three prominent liberals and set to work.

Program Growth

The program has grown so steadily that last year the department estimated a regular weekly attendance of approximately 925, divided as follows: cultural activities—225, study classes and forums—400, sports—300. This does not include the many additional numbers who attend classes, make use of the library, or avail themselves of an occasional forum or lecture. It does include duplications in the case of those who attend more than one activity. Eliminating this duplication, the number was about 600 or 9 per cent of the membership. Officials of other locals can judge whether they have done better than this.

The annual budget is the heart of any educational program, revealing the value which the local executive boards attribute to the work. The Montreal budget for 1940-41 was approximately \$2,500 with income (so rated) as follows: from the Dress Joint Board—\$650, from the Cloak Joint Board—\$450, from the embroidery workers—\$100. The balance was contributed by the Central Educational Department. For the current year, the figure has been raised to \$3,700, which is about 54 cents for each union member.

A survey of the proposed 1941-42 expenditures gives a picture of the scope and nature of the classes and activities now being conducted.

STUDY CLASSES—English and French language, current events forum, psychology, health and hygiene—\$ 675
CULTURAL—Dancing, dramatics—French and English, clubs 660

SPORTS—Gym, swimming—summer and winter, baseball, bicycle rides, bowling 825
SPECIAL ACTIVITIES—Social, summer outing, Red Cross chapters 300

OVERHEADS—Director's salary, postage, stationery, printing, equipment, rent, etc. 1,500

TOTAL \$3,700

(To be continued)

Hold These Dates

February 21—

Carnegie Hall

Annual Concert of all IGLWU units. Prominent soloists.

April 11—Town Hall

Symphony Orchestra—Arthur Schnabel, soloist.

May 22—Town Hall

Choral Concert—Prominent soloists.

CULTURAL DIVISION, IGLWU
104 West 38th Street

NEW DIRECTOR PLANS CULTURAL SEASON IN WINDY CITY LOCALS

The Chicago Joint Board is busy these days with educational activity. The miscellaneous locals are setting up a homemaker's class as an experiment in which the cooking editor of The Chicago Times, Martha Reynolds, is helping the members understand food values, the various vitamins, and the best way of stretching the food dollar. Then there is a class at which various authors discuss their books. Brother Glaseman is doing a good job in the class for price committees. He has already developed some interesting procedures to shorten the process of settling prices.

In the Chicago Joint Board a new educational season has been started under the new director, Cy W. Record. The efforts and the mandate in groups look every bit as promising. In both headquarters the library is being intensively used and the Workers' Service Program has provided efficient librarianship service.

The program was officially opened on October 6 with Brother Goldstein introducing all the staff members, and Mark Starr explaining the greater urgency of educational work in the defense crisis. Meetings with the executive board of Local 108 and the attendance at the membership meetings of Locals 81 and 381 and other smaller groups were held to stimulate participation in the educational program.

In Chicago the Workers' Service Program is giving magnificent service to all IGLWU classes and prospects are good for an excellent educational season.

OQC

The Officers' Qualification Courses, held in the Auditorium at 3 West 16th Street, New York City, have made an excellent start. Brother Louis Stuber explained the organizing campaign and Vice President Elias Reising described the work of the Cotton and Mechanical Department. The students learned how the Research Department assists both in advising the locals concerning the conditions of the industry and in collecting material for presentation at government hearings.

Because members of Local 102 are unable to start at 6 o'clock, additional courses are being started at a later hour.

The required work in parliamentary law will be given in three periods starting Saturday, November 15, at 11 A.M., with Rebecca Jarvis again in charge. Members who did not complete this course in previous sessions are invited to join and complete it at this session.

Union's "Civil Service" Goes On



The Officers' Qualification Courses conducted by the IGLWU Educational Department for those interested in joining the union staff continued to attract serious-minded students. That's Vice President Elias Reising (back to camera) delivering a talk on out-of-town problems.

Know Your City

Saturday Visits to Points Of Interest

NOV. 8, 2 P.M.—COOPER UNION MUSEUM, 8th Street and 4th Avenue. Take I.R.T. (Lexington) line to Astor Place, or B.M.T. to 8th Street. Exhibit of dress and color design. Meet in front of the building.

NOV. 8, 11 A.M.—IGLWU AUDITORIUM, 3 West 16th Street. Morning movie show, "Valley Town"—a study of a steel town produced by N.Y.U. Film Institute. "What Is Proximity War?"—story of a typical American family. After the movie a tour of Greenwich Village.

NOV. 15, 2 P.M.—WHITNEY MUSEUM, 10 West 8th Street. Take B.M.T. local to 8th Street, or I.R.T. (Lexington) line to Astor Place. Study of contemporary art. Meet in front of building.

Join Book Club

"Our best friends are good books." Important books appear daily which reflect the painful, turbulent period the world is going through. To keep members informed of these publications and make it possible for them to select the best titles, the Educational Department is continually reviving its bibliography.

The family of our Book Club is growing throughout the country. If you want to join, get in touch with the Educational Department.

Fellowship Planning New Member Party

The IGLWU Student Fellowship on October 22 made plans for a reception for new members.

The guest of honor will be the first secretary of the IGLWU Student Council, the forerunner of the Fellowship. The place and time will be announced later.

A committee was appointed to plan the annual reunion luncheon to be held Saturday, March 7, 1942.

Trenton, N. J., Reports

Our educational meeting was a huge success. Brother Reising made an inspiring talk on the importance of education to an audience of nearly 700 people. Movies and dancing rounded out the program. At this meeting we played host to 75 soldiers from Fort Dix. Quite a number of these were union members. Two husbands of girls from Bristol participated in the meeting. The committee in charge were the chairwomen—Julia Cesare, Marion Tullamelle, Anna Gardacini, assisted by committees from each shop. (Ada Rose).

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT

Mark Starr, Director
Fannie M. Cohn, Secretary
Louis Schaffer, Supervisor
Cultural Division



The IGLWU Student Fellowship is planning a reception to the first secretary of the Student Council, forerunner of the Fellowship, and is busy at work on the program for the annual reunion luncheon scheduled for March 7.

War-Time Organizing

By ANNE RAMSAY

Educational Department, ILGWU

My first visit as union organizer to a nation at war aroused some anxiety as I wondered to what extent our objectives would come into conflict with a government administration whose very existence depended on fighting—and winning—a war. But whatever concern I may have had in this respect before crossing the Canadian border proved groundless. The facts pointed up the true meaning of the "two-front" fight for democracy. I am convinced that people fighting for democracy in the trenches fight for democracy at home.

Canada does not have the same liberal traditions that we have. Legal guarantees of man's "inalienable" rights to "life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness" differ radically from those in the U. S. Democracy in the militant "I'm just as good as the next one" American sense has never been an important factor in the psychology of the Eastern provinces where the majority of Canadians live. In the deep devotion to monarchy, in the powerful clerical influence, in the lack of free public schooling, there is in at least one province—Quebec—fertile ground for political confusion. I mention these distinctions in the political traditions of Canada and the U. S. because it is possible to evaluate the development of liberalism and the success of the ILGWU in the Dominion only in terms of Canada's own psychology.

First Experiences

Before leaving New York I had carefully removed from my briefcase all organizational leaflets, pamphlets, etc., which might lead suspicion to an immigration official in a belligerent country. It did not take me long to realize how unnecessary and silly that was.

Last in line, waiting to pass the immigration and customs clerks at the Montreal airport, I suddenly heard a name called and, looking up, recognized Claude Jodoin, organizer from our Montreal office, who had stepped forward, identified himself as a City Councillor, and requested that I be passed through the line without delay. And there I was through the customs without so much as a look in bag or briefcase!

This happy introduction to Canada was only the first of a series of experiences and observations in which I learned the extent to which labor, and our union in particular, was respected by the government in its various units—federal, provincial, and municipal. Relations with the Church too, terribly strained in the first period of general organization in 1937, have at last settled down to a more "live and let live" attitude.

The Catholic syndicate, built by the old IWW idea of "one big union for all" is not very active in the garment trades. The Church itself, although retaining legally its enormous power as state church of Quebec, actually attempts less and less to legislate on non-spiritual affairs of the French-Canadian workers who make up more than 60 per cent of the garment trade in Quebec province.

The presence of two ILGWU officials on the Montreal City Council, Mayor Reynaud's acceptance of our invitation to speak on the first of a series of radio programs this Fall, the chartering of an ILGWU chapter of the Canadian Red Cross, the high standing and respect generally accorded to the impartial machinery operating in both coal and silk and silk dress industries of Montreal, the eager response to the union's educational and recreation program are all examples of the progress labor—and society—can make when we concentrate on the defense—and extension—of democracy.

Expanding The Union

Such a situation does not come about by accident. The ILGWU in

Montreal is respected for the soundness of its industrial policy, for the honesty of its administration, and especially for the energy and devotion which the officers and staff show in their efforts to improve constantly the conditions, both material and cultural, of the membership.

The union is equally well known for its consistent policy in supporting liberal legislation and progressive administration in both foreign and domestic policy. By the purchase of \$100,500 worth of Canadian war savings bonds, by repeatedly donating time on Saturdays to working for war relief, by a widespread campaign to purchase war savings certificates and stamps, by its well-known anti-fascist and anti-totalitarian record, our union has also won support among the public generally.

ENGLAND'S NO. 1 LABOR LEADER

By MERLE MILLER

No British Wheelwright has ever alleged that "Ernie Bevin" is fighting for the British Empire—not more than once and never to his face.

"Ernie," as he is known to every workman in England, has never been accused of compromising trade union principles and never dubbed an opportunist, even by those who opposed him.

Today, at 51, he is one of the three most powerful men in England; and those who have been watching the English political scene believe that before the war ends, he will be either Vice-Premier or Prime Minister.

He is a hero to those who work for a living because the average Englishman, like Bevin himself, is certain that this is a war fought not "for the status quo," but a war fought by, and for the people.

Every Englishman knows that Bevin has more power in his hands than any Labor Minister has ever possessed. They know that he can conscript any man or woman into any job he chooses, but he has used his power rarely. He has attempted to preserve democratic principles, even in war-time.

English labor knew long before Munich that the war against nazism

The present campaign among the cotton dress workers of Uptown Montreal faces the same difficulties that face out-of-town organizers in the U. S.—fear, terrorism by nervous employers, lack of understanding of the union's objectives and an extremely youthful element more interested in boy friends than meetings, plus the additional difficulties caused by lack of sympathy comparable to the Wagner Act and the fact that most of the workers do not speak English.

But the problem which was solved for the silk dress workers can also be solved for the cotton dress workers. It required energy, courage and intelligent leadership to organize the 7,000 unionized workers in Montreal. There is every reason to believe that the same capable leadership, under the direction of Bernard Shane, will bring the cotton campaign to a similar successful conclusion. And this can be done without harming the Dominion's war effort.

Never before did I understand so clearly the mutual gain to be derived when "Labor Supports Democracy" and "Democracy Protects Labor."

was their fight. They knew because "Ernie" Bevin told them and they trusted him.

"Ernie" was born on a Somersetshire farm. At 11, he quit school to start work at a spinners' week at a farm near his home. At the end of the first three weeks, he asked for a raise, and since the right of collective bargaining had not yet been written into English law, he was fired. Later, he became a page-boy, shop clerk and streetcar conductor. At the age of 20 he was a ginger-bread carrier, which meant that his job was to sell mineral water and soft drinks to the Bristol pub. Since the pubs of England are the poor man's political clubs, young Bevin became a favorite.

Very soon, he became interested in the labor union movement in England and, within a year, was a minor official in the dockers' union and soon attracted the attention of Ben Tillett, who was to England labor what Samuel Gompers was to the American labor scene. In 1920, the name of Bevin began to mean something to English labor. In that year, "Ernie" made a speech, it lasted for 11 hours and it consisted entirely of a bitter denunciation of the conditions of the transport workers' union. Bevin won every point he mentioned.

Since that time, his entire career has been devoted to the cause of labor. He soon became a leader of the transport and general workers' union, the largest in the world, with almost as many members as the AFL and the CIO combined.

He has never been a friend of Winston Churchill. On domestic



A trio of Baltimore shop chairladies well known in the union. They are (left to right) Marie Wexlow, the Goldman shop; Marie Read, chairlady, and Mae McHugh, assistant chairlady, the Morris shop.

policy, he has clashed with "Winston" every time. But when it came to the matter of defeating Hitler, Bevin and the Tory leader agreed. When Churchill became Prime Minister, Bevin was the first man he asked to join his Cabinet.

Englishmen trust Bevin for a number of reasons, but the main one is that they know he has no admiration for the old school-leave, or power, or money. They know he has had dozens of chances to "sell out" and never has. They also know that since he became Minister of Labor he has fought more vigorously for the gains of labor than ever before and they know that trade unions have never been stronger than they are today.

As Quentin Reynolds has reported in his book, "The Wounded Don't Cry," throughout England you can hear workmen say, "There will be no defection in our Cabinet while Ernie is there. You know that Ernie is the only man in England who can call a general strike. I know that if Ernie said the word, nine millions of us would quit working tomorrow. There will be no Peitain in our Cabinet. If one drops Ernie will say 'well, the general strike starts tomorrow—how do you like that?' Well, they won't like that—so there won't be any of that French stuff in our Cabinet. How can they keep Ernie down? Mark you well, he will be our next Prime Minister."

22'S BRITISH-RUSSIAN MEDICAL AID FUND HAILED AS "TIE OF FRIENDSHIP" BY ENGLISH NATIONAL GARMENT UNION

A letter of gratitude from embattled Britain was received last week by Vice President Charles S. Zimmerman.

The letter came from the general secretary of the National Union of Tailors and Garment Workers—Great Britain's equivalent of the ILGWU—and was in response to a communication from Local 22 announcing the Dressmakers' British-Russian Medical Aid Fund.

Andrew Conley, representing the National Union of Tailors, expressed his happiness at the further proof

of the solidarity between British and American garment workers.

"May I on behalf of our union," said Conley, "extend to the American union our deepest sense of appreciation at the action which they propose to take. The relationship between ourselves and the organized clothing workers of America has always been the most cordial and most friendly and it is by such generous action as that outlined in their message that this tie of friendship is more and more stimulated. We send to our American comrades our wholehearted good wishes and thanks for the splendid gesture which they are making at this most difficult time in our nation's history."

Brother Zimmerman said in his last report on the progress of the drive that voluntary contributions from dressmakers had increased the fund to more than \$25,000.

He announced that besides sending mobile X-ray units, surgical equipment, and medical supplies, the union would also make some provision for the shipment of cigarettes to soldiers in Britain, the Middle East, and Russia.

All proceeds will be turned over to the Jewish Labor Committee and the American Labor Committee to Aid British Labor, of which Matthew Wolf is chairman.

Free Concert Tickets

Union members may secure free tickets to many concerts at Carnegie and Town Halls by applying to Herman Lieberman at Labor Stage, 106 West 35th Street.

Montreal Inaugurates Union Broadcasts



Adrienne Reynaud, Mayor of Montreal, speaking over Station CKAK, October 5, at the first of a series of 13 Sunday afternoon broadcasts sponsored by the Montreal Organization Department. The theme of the first program was the formation of the ILGWU chapter of the Canadian Red Cross. Succeeding programs will be devoted to the organization of the cotton garment industry. In the group with the Mayor are Agnes Gaudin, secretary, Cloak Joint Board; Yvette Charpentier, Dress Joint Board; Rose Haddad, manager of the uptown office conducting the cotton garment drive; Louise Racine, educational director; Claude Jodoin, general organizer, who also spoke; Julius Tavoroff, dress business agent.

CUTTERS COLUMN

LOCAL 10

By ISIDORE NAGLER, V. P.
Manager, Local 10

In the absence of Vice President Isidore Nagler, who attended the Seattle convention of the AFL, as an ILGWU delegate, we are devoting the space usually occupied by his comments on events in Local 10 to an address which he delivered at the Seattle meeting. This speech supported a resolution condemning the Federal Trade Commission for causing a complaint to be filed against the National Coat and Suit Recovery Board, of which the ILGWU is a part.

The resolution was unanimously adopted in full by the convention. Brother Nagler's remarks follow:

Mr. Chairman and Delegates to this Convention:

In my estimation, the resolution that is before you is of great importance, not only to the organizations affected, but to the entire labor movement, especially those organizations which are a part of the Label Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor.

This unwarranted action on the part of the Federal Trade Commission threatens the stability of a \$300,000,000 coat and suit industry, which is an integral part of the ladies' garment industry in this country. It threatens, as well, the living standards of approximately 55,000 workers engaged in that branch of the ladies' garment industry; and I do not hesitate to state at this very moment that if the Federal Trade Commission is successful in enforcing this arbitrary stand upon this industry and the workers engaged in it, it will create a great deal of chaos. I wonder if the Federal Trade Commission wishes to assume this great responsibility.

Fought Evil Of Sweatshop

We, like a good many other unions, have fought the evil of the sweatshop for a great many years, and I am afraid that if the Federal Trade Commission is successful that once again we will see the sweatshop evil appear in this industry, as well as in a good many other industries. We, like a good many other unions, have been successful in bringing about an insignia in the form of a label, in order to give the consumers of our nation an opportunity to distinguish between merchandise manufactured under fair labor standards and merchandise manufactured in sweatshops.

For a good many years outstanding public citizens of this nation have taken a keen interest in the sweatshop problems that have confronted our industry. I want to call to the attention of the delegates that approximately 31 years ago, under the chairmanship of the late Supreme Court Justice Louis D. Brandeis, who was the chairman of the first Protocol of Peace in this particular industry, a Joint Board of Sanitary Control was established, seeking to abolish the sweatshop evil. Shops were then inspected periodically in order to see whether the regulations were observed. Shop cards were posted in every shop where the shop was observed of the regulations. But this did not satisfy the consumer, because the consumer could not make the rounds of the shops in order to ascertain whether there was a shop card attesting to the fact that the garments manufactured were made under proper labor standards.

Attention Cutters MEMBERS LOCAL 10

REGULAR MEETING
will take place on
Monday, Nov. 10, 1941
Right After Work

Manhattan Center
24th St. bet. 8th and 9th Aves.

All cutters are urged to attend this meeting.

zons was Herbert E. Lehman, now the Honorable Governor of the State of New York. This committee, after an exhaustive study of the problems of the industry, recommended a label be adopted in this particular industry in order that we might carry out our purpose of assuring the women who were to wear these garments that they were manufactured under proper sanitary conditions and under fair and equitable labor standards.

That continued for a number of years until the depression hit us, as well as the labor movement generally, and things began to break down and the sweatshop began to reappear.

Mediation by Government

Again, in the year 1930, the present President of the United States, then Governor of the State of New York, Franklin D. Roosevelt, appointed the famous Alter Commission of three public-spirited citizens, who sought to bring about many adjustments between the employers and labor unions, and they caused a meeting of the various retailers to be held in the City of New York, where they were addressed by the then Governor, President Roosevelt. They sought the cooperation of these retailers in order to make it possible to insure that the women of our nation were clothed with merchandise that was made under proper labor standards. But you know, as well as I know, under what conditions we labored in 1930 and 1931 and until the year of 1933, when the National Industrial Recovery Act was established.

I want to call to the attention of the delegates that we were greatly honored in that our union and the industry with which we have had collective bargaining for a number

of years adopted the fifth code to be established within our nation under the National Industrial Recovery Act. It was the first code to provide for a 35-hour week, proper minimum wage standards, and a very important provision, that each garment sold to the consumer must bear the Blue Eagle label on the garment.

We were again honored to have the First Lady of the land, Mrs. Roosevelt, sew the first label on a garment during that period.

Nullification Of The Code

This again lasted for a short time until the National Industrial Recovery Act was invalidated by the Supreme Court of the United States.

Following the invalidation of the act, our union and the employers, on a voluntary basis, organized a stabilization board known as the National Coat and Suit Industrial Recovery Board, and thereupon voluntarily adopted an insignia in the form of a label, voluntarily, under collective arrangements, and this label has been very successful. This label has been praised by consumers' leagues, by women's organizations and by agencies of our government.

Notwithstanding these facts, the Federal Trade Commission seeks to destroy the very thing that the United States Department of Labor has praised since the very inception of this particular label.

What we are asking is that this action of the Federal Trade Commission must be stopped here and now, lest the commission reach far afield and wreck established trade labels throughout our union movement, labels that stand for proper sanitary conditions in shops and fair standards of labor.

We respectfully urge the convention to show its unanimous cooperation in opposing the action of the Federal Trade Commission in this particular regard.

Jackson, Tenn.—A 25-cent indictment, charging Sol Brostein, Norman Brostein, and Theodore Brostein with violations of the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938, was returned by the federal grand jury here.

According to the indictment, the defendants operated a dress factory at Obion, Tenn., using the trade name Normandy Frocks.

Among the charges are failure to pay the minimum wage and overtime rates of pay required by the act, falsification of records, and shipment in interstate commerce of goods produced at sub-minimum wages.

Civic, fraternal, and social organizations can invest organization funds in Defense Savings Bonds, Series F and G.

"Thumbs Up" on City Hall Steps



Mayor LaGuardia and Vice President Samuel Shore led the list of speakers at British War Relief Society rally on the steps of New York City Hall October 14.

UNION HEALTH CENTER

By PAULINE M. NEWMAN

According to the daily press, the health insurance plan advocated by Dr. S. S. Goldwater and known as Community Medical Care, Inc., will start operation on November 1.

This is the same plan to which the United Neighborhood House and other social service organizations have strongly objected. I have discussed this plan in this column before (see "Justice" of May 1). The plan, as at present announced, offers the subscriber up to 21 days of service and medical treatment, including surgery, in a hospital ward. Maternity cases will be accepted only if the patient has belonged to the plan for at least 11 months. Families with an income of \$1200 a year will be eligible and will be required to pay \$27 a year, regardless of the number of children. Husband and wife with a joint income of \$1600 will also be accepted and will pay a single premium earning \$1200 or less a year.

As some who are against this plan point out, the people who cannot afford private care and thus are eligible for ward care are asked to pay for the same kind of care which they now—with the help of the city—receive free. Dr. Goldwater is quoted as having stated that this plan would reduce the pressure for free space in the city hos-

pitals and "stop the drift toward state medicine." This is disturbing. If this plan was formulated and is being pushed for the sole purpose of helping the hospitals and to stop the trend toward state medicine, the people with low incomes have a right to question the soundness of and the motive for this sort of health insurance.

Use Your Cards

It was reported in The New York Times of October 22 that the death rate of the more serious communicable diseases for the preceding week had declined. And yet there were recorded in that week no less than 72 deaths from tuberculosis. Physicians say that tuberculosis, if caught in time is curable. Therefore, I once more urge our members of those locals that provide two free examinations annually to take advantage of this provision. There is no red tape attached to securing such an examination. All a member of those locals has to do is ask for a card, bring it to the Union Health Center, and an examination is arranged. This is the best way to prevent illness and guard one's health.

"The Best Thing You Could Have Done"

Several weeks ago we had a number of officials from our various "advisers" to the Center who were sent down for a complete examination in connection with the health survey of the ILGWU leadership. They were talking about the "good luck" they have had in their physical well and in doing their work without interruption caused by illness. Nevertheless, they appeared to be extremely pleased with these examinations. "It is the best thing you people could have done for us. We would never have thought of doing it ourselves—too busy, you know—and unless we get sick we don't think of having a doctor check us up on us." That was from an officer of Local 89, and this came from a business agent of Local 22. "I have never been ill but this examination has convinced me of the need for an annual check-up. I am getting on in years, and a little advice from your physician will not hurt me. It's a fine thing you are doing for us."

These quotations can be duplicated by the doctors.

Undergarment "Clerks" at First Meeting



The shipping clerks, protected for the first time by the recently signed Local 62 contract negotiated by Vice President Samuel Shore, held their first meeting at Webster Hall, October 6. Local 62, third largest unit in the ILGWU, numbered hardly a half-dozen men in its membership. Ship now close to 1,000 young men are on the rolls.

First Label Adopted

So far a number of years this dissatisfaction continued, and in the year of 1924 the ex-Governor of the State of New York, Alfred E. Smith, appointed a committee of outstanding citizens, and one of these citi-

...EDITORIAL NOTES...

"The Best Mayor New York Ever Had"

Next Tuesday, November 4, New York will elect for a third term the "best mayor it ever had"—Fiorello H. LaGuardia. Every progressive, liberal and trade union vote in the metropolis should go to LaGuardia. On his eight years' record at City Hall he has richly earned it. He restored the city's credit wrecked by Tammany; established a policy of promotion by merit; attacked and destroyed rackets; struck out at political fixes; reorganized the administration of relief; rehabilitated the vital services of sanitation, health and marketing; and covered the metropolitan area with a magnificent network of playgrounds and parks.

LaGuardia's record, indeed, has been such that his opponent is hard put to it to devise attacks. On the other hand, every voter cannot help realizing that the election of LaGuardia's opponent, regardless of his personal merits or demerits, will bring back Tammany in full stride. New York cannot afford this chance; New York cannot afford Tammany.

Among the great mass of independent voters which made the election of LaGuardia in 1933 and his reelection in 1937 possible, the trade unionists, under the guidance of the American Labor Party, were in the forefront. Organized labor has given force and backbone to the progressive campaign to "keep Tammany out of City Hall forever." It is most encouraging to find both the New York Central Trades Council and the leaders of the New York State Federation of Labor lined up solidly for LaGuardia and for his administration.

The organized workers of New York look confidently toward the outcome of this municipal campaign. The great membership of the ILGWU in the five boroughs comprising the New York municipality will vote solidly, as it has in the past, for Fiorello LaGuardia and for a progressive and labor-minded City Council under the emblem of the American Labor Party.

The Price Spiral Must Be Checked!

Wage earners throughout the country are thoroughly alarmed by the swift upward trend of living costs.

The inflation of which we were warned last summer is now here. From March to August the cost of living rose 4.7 per cent. In August it was 5.6 per cent higher than last year and 7.5 per cent above pre-war. Before spring, we are told, living costs will rise another 10 per cent unless adequate price controls can be established. And the end is not here. Prices will continue to spiral upward, destroying workers' living standards, disrupting the defense program, threatening to cut in halves the value of every pay envelope, every savings account, every insurance policy.

It is palpably clear that our country must establish effective price controls if we are to avoid economic chaos. To make price control possible Congress must pass necessary enabling legislation. Unfortunately, Congress has been inexcusably remiss in this vital matter. The House committee before which the

price-control bill has been pending has managed to involve and entangle its hearings with proposals to include wage ceilings in the price-control legislation.

It is hardly necessary to go into detail exposing the irrelevance of tying price control to wage freezing. Price Administrator Henderson, Secretary of the Treasury Morgenthau, and, more recently, Commissioner of Labor Statistics Lubin have made it emphatically clear—each from a different angle—that wage rates are not prices. Wages in this country, Mr. Henderson said, are and should be controlled by collective bargaining, not by law; wage-fixing is income-fixing, not price-fixing. Skyrocketing prices, it was further pointed out, were not due to costs arising from wages. In cotton goods, a 14 per cent wage increase added only 5½ per cent to manufacturing costs, but prices rose almost 40 per cent; in automobiles a 13 per cent wage increase added only 2.4 per cent to costs and was more than covered by a 5 per cent price increase; in lumber and petroleum wage increases of 11 per cent and 6 per cent added little or nothing to costs while prices rose 30 per cent and 23 per cent, respectively. These four industries are typical of industry in general. In manufacturing as a whole, wage increases added only 2 per cent to total costs this year, but prices rose 13½ per cent.

There are other challenging problems and issues growing out of the emergency situation which engage the attention of every thoughtful worker and of every family in America. Among these are priority buy-offs and the change from civilian to defense work, the maintaining of the standard work-week in all defense projects and industries, the expansion of the social security system to serve the double purpose of helping to offset inflation now and of building up reserves as a bulwark against post-emergency unemployment.

Most vital, however, at this moment is legislation for price control. For unless this price spiral is checked now, it is bound to lead to catastrophic results in the near future. Congress should strike at this most dangerous form of defense profiteering at its source.

A British Laborite Speaks to America

Herbert Morrison, London's "mayor," is no stranger to American labor. Next to Ernest Bevin, the strongest Labor member in the British War Cabinet, Morrison, as Minister of Home Security, typifies the ruggedness of the English working masses and their do-or-die mentality in this greatest of all struggles to preserve the essentials of democratic life.

Herbert Morrison, who twice visited America in the past half-dozen years to speak before trade unions and progressive organizations, delivered a transatlantic address two weeks ago to American workers. We cannot forego the temptation of selecting several passages from this speech which, for clarity, straightforward appeal and persuasiveness, are not surpassed by anything we yet have heard with relation to the common bond between British and American labor in this world crisis. Said Mr. Morrison in part:

"To you Americans and particularly you American workers, I say frankly that the time has gone by when we can thank you for your arms and aid as if it were no more than a friendly and powerful gesture from one nation to another. We accept it still with heartfelt thanks as one partner may accept the aid of another in the thick of a fight. For you are in this fight, and you are in it for your own sakes as well as for the rest of the world. If your help were delayed, if the increase in its flow were unduly long in coming, you as well as we would suffer. Every month that adds to the length of the struggle adds to the prospect that it will, before its end, engulf every continent in its tide of misery. I know that it is difficult for a people, for its trade unions, for its workers, to put that last ounce of zeal and effort into a struggle when they themselves are not engaged in an active military effort. I know this, for it was our experience here in Britain, and for this reason I am glad that American democracy feels more positively day by day that they owe it to themselves, to the future of their country and to their children; no less than to the cause for which we are fighting, to put forth such an effort as will multiply speedily the volume of their aid. In eastern Europe a new front calls ever more insistently for the fullest support that you and we can give. The Germans' resources mount. Our arms production and yours combined is still short of their vast reserves and enormous output, and we have much leeway to make up. Ours can still make progress, but its peak is not far off. We know you understand we are the great increase which is needed must come from the new world.

"I speak to you as a man of the people, as one of a

"Now for Some Work..."



great and growing number of men and women of the country who are helping to run this country and fight this war—in the government, in the great municipalities, in the trades unions. We know in Britain that everything for which you and the other working people of the world have striven hangs upon the issue of this struggle. We sometimes wonder whether the full horror of the menace which hangs over the world is yet clearly apparent to you. We know that tragedy has befallen every nation which we understand the menace which Hitlerism involves. We see no final protection in Maginot Lines, in English Channels or in Atlantic Oceans. We are hope only in one thing—the resolute determination of free men to stand up and defend, while they have life, those things that give life its meaning. We believe in the power of a righteous cause, if that power is mobilized and expressed in action. We are no longer deluded by fancy pictures measuring up the potential resources of one side against another and deciding optimistically that because the sum is greater on one side, than on another, therefore the war is as good as won. We know that what wins wars is not potential strength, but realized and actual power, including above all the moral power that nerves the arm to build and to strike. We have learned by bitter experience that it takes a prolonged and fierce effort to turn the potential power of a democratic country with its peaceful traditions into warlike might.

"We rejoice, therefore, in your resolve to study the lessons of the past few years and to learn them, learn them not by suffering later, but by reason now. Nazism must be destroyed. Nothing less than the mightiest effort of America's industry can put forth will destroy it."

Headway in The Northwest

The news from Seattle, printed in the last issue of "Justice," announcing a labor agreement with seventeen women's garment firms contains a cheerful message to those who a half-dozen years ago had struggled so hard, and with so little results, to organize that market.

As we scan the list of firms in Seattle which have now entered into a collective pact with the ILGWU governing wage rates and work conditions, we observe among them several who in the winter of 1933-36 had put up mighty resistance to the efforts of our organizers. For months, enduring cold, privation and police persecution, our active workers and pickets in Seattle fought the good fight which has now come to fruition.

Seattle, of course, is not a big production center for women's garments. It might, perhaps, be said in this connection that the unionization of Seattle would have but a relatively minor effect on the status of the great women's apparel industry the country over. Nevertheless, big or small, Seattle has its place in the industry's set-up, especially so far as the Pacific Coast is concerned. And the unorganized condition of the women's garment shops in Seattle had been a thorn in the side of the ILGWU organization in that sector of the country.

That fact that this time we have succeeded in organizing Seattle without a fight also shows that we have come a long way since 1936. It is by now clear, even to the most hidebound element among employers, that fighting the ILGWU on the elementary proposition that it is the logical and natural spokesman for the entire mass of workers in the women's garment industry is both futile and wasteful. It is true, we are still faced with such examples of industrial myopia as the Standard Knitting Mills of Knoxville, Tenn., or the Donnelly Garment Company of Kansas City, Mo. These few exceptions, though marring the scene of our industry, prove that, as a whole, the rule of reason is far supplanting the argument of force and coercion employer-employee relations in the garment trade.



"Watta you tryin' to do... grab a ride!?"

NOV 1 1941

JUSTICE

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JUSTICE
City Campaign Issue

LABOR

will re-elect

LA GUARDIA

MORRIS • McGOLDRICK • O'LEARY

**Keep Good
Government
Going. . . .**

ILGWU Urges Members to Re



Newbold Morris
President, City Council



Joseph D. McGoldrick
New York City Controller



Joseph V. O'Leary
State Controller



Samuel S. Newhall
Supreme Court Justice
Manhattan



Charles Rubinstein
Bronx Councilman



Jacob Stein
Bronx City Court Justice



Hyman Bravin
Bronx Register



Edgar J. Nathan
Manhattan Borough President

Major Fiorello H. LaGuardia came to New York's City Hall in 1933, after serving 14 years in the House of Representatives where he had established one of the most enviable labor records in Congressional history.

Suffice it to mention that he was the sponsor of that monumental labor law—the Norris-LaGuardia Anti-Injunction Act—one of the vital labor safeguards on the statute books of our country.

After eight years at City Hall Mayor LaGuardia stands for re-election before the millions of wage earners of our metropolis on a truly magnificent record of constructive achievement in every branch of employer-employee relations: mediation, arbitration and direct intervention.

It may literally be said that not a strike of importance in any of the larger industries in Greater New York occurred during the past eight years without Mayor LaGuardia taking an active interest in its constructive termination: Labor's integrity as a force in community life, its strength in collective bargaining and its material gains have attained during these years a position never before approached in the history of our city.

Let us cite a few facts:

From February, 1934, shortly after

A MAGNIFICENT

assuming office, to May, 1941, Mayor LaGuardia personally and through the aid of his industrial counselors successfully handled 81 major industrial disputes, covering practically the entire network of economic life in the metropolis and involving many hundreds of thousands of workers.

These strikes and shutdowns, settled with the aid of Mayor LaGuardia or averted through his mediation, affected hotel and restaurant workers, taxi drivers, building service employees, laundry workers, cloak workers, dressmakers, public utility employees, milk drivers, knitgoods workers, retail store employees, bus drivers, boot and shoe workers, longshoremen, electricians, children's dress workers, painters, transport employees—and workers in many other trades too numerous to recapitulate.

IN OUR OWN INDUSTRY — THE WOMEN'S GARMENT TRADES—NOT A STRIKE OF CITY-WIDE IMPORTANCE OR A DEADLOCK WHICH THREATENED SUCH A STRIKE DURING THE LA GUARDIA ADMINISTRATION.



Jacob Rosenberg
Manhattan Councilman



Andrew R. Armstrong
Brooklyn Councilman



Frank Monaco
Brooklyn County Judge



George J. Meade
Manhattan

elect La Guardia^a and Associates



Null
Justice
Bronx



Matthew M. Levy
Bronx Borough President



Matthew J. Troy
Brooklyn Borough President



Salvatore Ninfo
Bronx Councilman

LABOR RECORD

ON BUT WAS BROUGHT TO ITS
INAL SOLUTION AT CITY HALL,
WITH MAYOR LA GUARDIA, USUAL
IN THE UMPIRE'S SEAT, PUTTING
S SIGNATURE DOWN IN WITNESS-
ING THE SETTLEMENT.

Mayor LaGuardia's encouragement of
union labor and union wages for city
contract and subway work, city printing,
city transportation and city institutions
has been well known to need stressing. In
pursuing this policy, Mayor LaGuardia
has merely continued his lifetime en-
deavor to equalize the bargaining power
of labor in relation to management and
to improve relationships between em-
ployers and workers.

Not only is Fiorello LaGuardia by a
wide lead the best Mayor New York ever
had. He is the most enlightened Mayor
with regard to labor and industrial re-
lations any city in America ever had.
His facts, figures and results fairly shout
the truth of this statement.

But LaGuardia in City Hall is not
enough. He requires the strength of a
solid majority in the City Council to

carry on the work of progress, efficiency
and good government in every city de-
partment and in every branch of munici-
pal administration.

EVERY ILGWU MEMBER — every
member of organized labor in the met-
ropolis — IS THEREFORE CALLED
UPON TO CAST HIS VOTE FOR
LA GUARDIA AND ALL AMERICAN
LABOR PARTY CANDIDATES
ENDORSED BY THE TRADE UNION
MOVEMENT. THESE CANDIDATES
ARE LISTED IN FULL ON THE BACK
PAGE OF THIS ISSUE.

Vote for Newbold Morris, for Presi-
dent of City Council.

Vote for Joseph D. McGoldrick, for
City Controller.

Vote for the members of the City
Council as indicated on the back page.

Vote for Joseph V. O'Leary, for the
office of State Controller.

And a special word to Manhattan and
Bronx voters—vote for Samuel Null for
Supreme Court Justice.

LABOR IS FOR LA GUARDIA

And His Administration

because

LA GUARDIA IS FOR LABOR



Benjamin Brenner
Brooklyn County Judge



A. Joseph Donnelly
Queens Borough President



Robert H. Haskell
Brooklyn Surrogate



Saul D. Herman
Queens Councilman



s. Counts
Councilman



Louis P. Goldberg
Brooklyn Councilman



Salvatore T. DeMatteo
Brooklyn Councilman



Gertrude Weil Klein
Bronx Councilman

Vote ALP Tues. Nov. 4



**TURN DOWN VOTING
MACHINE POINTERS**

ROW  C
**AND VOTE FOR THE
FOLLOWING NAMES**

In All Five Boroughs

FIORELLO H. LA GUARDIA

for Mayor

NEWBOLD MORRIS

for City Council President

JOSEPH D. McGOLDRICK

for City Controller

In All Five Boroughs and Up-State: JOSEPH V. O'LEARY, for State Controller

In Manhattan

EDGAR J. NATHAN
for Borough President

SAMUEL NULL
for Supreme Court Justice

WILLIAM C. HECHT JR.
for Supreme Court Justice

FRANK S. HOGAN
for District Attorney

ROBERT P. LEVIS
for Sheriff

KATHERINE S. WEIDLICH
for Register

In Brooklyn

MATTHEW J. TROY
for Borough President

BENJAMIN BRENNER
for County Judge

FRANK MONACO
for County Judge

ROBERT H. HASKELL
for Surrogate

In Queens

A. JOSEPH DONNELLY
for Borough President

In the Bronx

MATTHEW M. LEVY
for Borough President

SAMUEL NULL
for Supreme Court Justice

WILLIAM C. HECHT JR.
for Supreme Court Justice

JACOB STEIN
for City Court Justice

HYMAN BRAVIN
for Register

MARCEL MARTINO
for Sheriff

JEROME F. HEALY
for District Attorney

Vote for

COUNCILMEN ON PAPER BALLOT

HERE'S HOW: After voting Row C on the voting machine for the American Labor Party candidates listed above, get your paper ballot for Councilmen. Look for these names:

MANHATTAN

JACOB ROSENBERG

GEORGE S. COUNTS

BRONX

SALVATORE NINFO

GERTRUDE WEIL KLEIN

CHARLES RUBINSTEIN

BROOKLYN

ANDREW R. ARMSTRONG

LOUIS P. GOLDBERG

SALVATORE T. DeMATTEO

QUEENS

SAUL D. HERMAN

You vote by writing NUMBERS in the little square to the left of each name. Here's how you do it in the Bronx:



Then find the name of **GERTRUDE WEIL KLEIN** and write number "2" next to it. Write "3" next to Rubinstein. Write numbers next to the names of all Council candidates in all boroughs in the order you prefer.

REMEMBER THESE THINGS: Don't mark an "X"—it will spoil your ballot. Insist on getting your paper ballot. If you ignore it, somebody may vote it for you. If you make a mistake ask for another paper ballot.